Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 110 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th May	Margha	8258
10th ,,	Berlin	17324
12th ,,	Adolph Woerman	6257
15th ,,	Morea	0890
22nd ,,	Mandala	8246
29th ,,	Narkunda	15620

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
8th May	Taroba	E & S Africa 1 p.m.
10th ,,	Hymettus	Bushire only.
10th ,,	Linga	Karachi coasting.
18th May	Lhasa	Karachi
18th ,,	Bankura	Persian Gulf Ports Karachi coastin

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	7th May
Shinsei Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	S. Nakanishi	4366	5th May	15th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	5th May	8th May
Shinsei Maru	K. Konaka	3404	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allies Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 483,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st Apl.	11thMay	Japan
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	9th May	20th May	"
Peking Maru		22nd May	2nd June	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Fort, Bombay
Near Grindlays Bedford Road

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

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Agents.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

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Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE. BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.

Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND.	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbia	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen	37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen	7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen	5,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen	2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen	5,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 589.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special ar rangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)

At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

		Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL	...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest lowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed a deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per anuum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

		Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	....	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	....	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	...	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS

The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowe at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from th Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	.....	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	.....	£6,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	.....	£6,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End)

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.

MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subjecs to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

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210, Hornby Road

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MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.

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THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

GRANTS

5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.

Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month

Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	.....	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£750,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 51,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Teinan, Tokio Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

8, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah Mosul, Basrah City.

		£
Authorised Capital	...	2,000,000
Called up	...	600,000
Reserve Fund	...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. (Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

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RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Immediate Delivery.

Hydrants, Sluice-Valves Water Meters, Cast Iron Pipes, and all Water Works requisites.

For particulars and prices Write to:—

CLUBWALLA AND Co.,
50, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL (30-12-19)	Rs.	49,90,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY**

Checks and arrests **FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

The Best Remedy known for **COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

The only Palliative in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.**

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

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BOMBAY—7.

ONE person—NOT two

A study in expression

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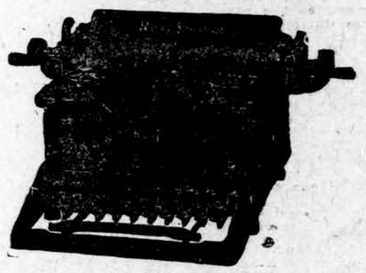

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T. H. KHANNA,
BARIA BUILDING, PYDHONIE, BOMBAY, 3.

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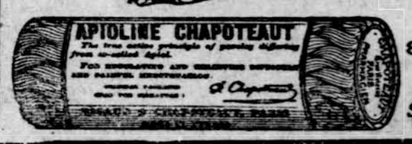
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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GIRARD & Co's

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Grape Brandies

A RIGHT DRINK FOR YOU at the right price.

Years of distillation skill is concentrated in each bottle.

Sole Importers:

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.
251, Hornby Road, Fort.

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

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COMPANY MEETINGS.

SWADESHI MILLS CO.

The thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Wednesday, Mr. R. D. Tata presided. The following is the directors' report:—The profit and the sum available for disposal are as under:—Profit for the nine months, Rs. 46,38,093-13-9. Add—The amount brought forward from the accounts of the last period, Rs. 2,09,704-6-9. Less—amount paid as an ad-interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1919 at Rs. 175 per share, Rs. 7,00,000. Out of this sum the directors have made the following allocations:—To depreciation fund Rs. 7,00,000; insurance fund Rs. 2,00,000; reserve fund Rs. 3,00,000; to equalisation of dividend Rs. 3,00,000; to employees' benefit and welfare account, Rs. 2,00,000; to Provident fund Rs. 20,000; bonus to staff Rs. 20,000; to income-tax, super-tax etc., Rs. 4,50,000; which leaves available for disposal Rs. 1,947,798-4-6. Of this sum the directors recommend the following appropriation:—Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1919 at Rs. 425 per share, free of income-tax, Rs. 17,00,000; carried forward to the accounts of the next year, Rs. 2,47,798-4-6. The prospects for the current year so far good, but the mills, in common with other Bombay mills, are now working 10 hours a day, and the reduced output combined with increase in wages will affect the profits. The directors are glad to say that the strike of millhands in Bombay in January-February of the current year did not spread to Kurla; they have however adopted the system of working 10 hours a day, since February 1920, and have raised the war allowance of operatives as recommended by the Bombay Millowners' Association. The directors have taken in hand the building of further chawls for the workmen. These will consist of 298 tenements, about half of which will be ready by July next.

The directors' report was adopted.

TATA MILLS.

The ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Wednesday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding. The following is the directors' report for the 9 months ended 31st December, 1919. The working of the company during the period under report has resulted in a profit of Rs. 12,73,247-4-11, to which has to be added the amount brought forward from the previous year, viz., Rs. 4,729-1-1, making a total of Rs. 12,77,976-6-0; Less.—Amount paid as an ad-interim dividend on ordinary shares for the quarter year ended 30th June, 1919, at Rs. 15 per share, free of incom-tax, Rs. 90,000. Out of this sum the directors have carried:—To reserve fund, Rs. 1,00,000; to depreciation fund Rs. 2,70,000; to employees' benefit and welfare fund Rs. 1,00,000; to provident fund Rs. 20,000; to bonus to staff Rs. 16,000; to income-tax and super-tax provision Rs. 1,57,500; total Rs. 6,63,500; which leave available for disposal Rs. 5,24,476-6. This sum the directors recommend to be appropriated as under:—To payment of final dividend on preference shares for 9 months Rs. 1,43,797-8; to payment of dividend on ordinary shares at Rs. 50 per share, Rs. 3,00,000; to carry forward, Rs. 80,678-14. The hopes held out at the time of the last report regarding better supplies of machinery during the period under review were not realised. The delivery of machinery for the spinning room continues to be very disappointing. Up to the time of writing, the directors have been able to get delivery of only 40,000 spindless, of which 10,000 are second-hand. These are now able to work only 1225 looms out of 1800 looms received. The company's bleach and dye houses, are, as mentioned in the last report, still working on goods from outside, in order to minimize the running expenses. As the shareholders are aware the company was started with the intention of equipping the mills with 1 lac spindles and 3,000 looms. Ever since the start, owing to the outbreak of war in 1914, the mills have been considerably handicapped for lack of machinery. When, therefore, the proposal for the purchase of the mills of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, offered itself to the directors, they thought it in the best interests of the company to purchase the land, buildings and machinery of the above concern for the sum of Rupees 1 crore 57 lakhs. The sale has been confirmed by the shareholders of the vendors' company and the possession of the mills, according to the arrangement, will be taken on the 15th April 1920. In view of the fact that these mills are at present making good profits, it is the intention of the directors not to disturb their working on the present site as long as such profitable times continue; in the meantime in order to accommodate this machinery, necessary extensions will be made to the buildings at the Tata Mills, Parel, where ample land is available for the purpose. When the removal is completed, about 34,000 square yards of valuable land at Girgaum with buildings standing thereon will be available for disposal. As the purchase of the Bombay United Mills would necessitate extra housing accommodation for mill operatives, the directors have thought it advisable to purchase a plot of land, admeasuring about 8,500 square yards, which adjoins the Tata Mills property at Parel. The plot contains, besides other buildings, 4 chawls in good habitable condition.

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GRAND OPERA SEASON
RUSSIAN GRAND
OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
"IL TROVATORE."
MATINEE MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 5 p. m.
"PEARL FISHERS."

9th—THE NIGHT OF LOVE
10th—LACME
11th—LA TOSCA AND SPECIAL BALLET.
12th—LA TRAVIATA
13th—THAIS
14th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
15th—BARBER OF SEVILLE AND SPECIAL BALLET.
16th—ROMEO AND JUILET
Matinee 15th at 5 p. m. —"AIDA."

OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.

Special Motors.

Phœnix Taxi and Transport Service Coy's Motors at 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.

Special Trams.

ONE CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House.
Night Prices Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.
Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)
PICTURE PROGRAMME.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL
Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs & Friday at 6-30 p. m.
Rememker the Sunday Evening Gathering.
The Five reel Photoplay.

"Stripped for a Million."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes at Rs. 5 each.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW at 9-45 p. m.

"The Drama"
"The Drama"
By Victorien Sardou.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-night and upto Friday next the magnificent.

WILLIAM FOX.

Million-Dollar Super-Production-the Great Morality Play of the Age.

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

(Five Episodes—6,000 feet).

The Love Trials of the Most Beautiful Woman on the Earth.

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Please refer to page 15 of "The Bombay Chronicle of to-day.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federation of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a find of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Maskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attendon. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.

DEVJI MALJI

JEWELLERS
Telephone No. 4497.
New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road,
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This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase

Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE.

FREE !

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The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O We make this condition without any hesitation.

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Strength Giver ! Tonic !
Curer of all diseases ! ! !

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on :—Back-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard to breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

1 phial of 32 pills Re. 1
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10

V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere

The Gulshan Joban Co.,
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 3

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SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PENS.
For Banks, Offices, and People of Affairs.
Prices Rs. 8 to Rs. 28 each.
Also
"RELIABLE" FOUNTAIN PENS at Rs. 4-8 each.
Wholesale and Retail Distributors.

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IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes
Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire
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ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
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VASES

Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms.

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opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

DAIMLER LORRY—3 ton used but in good condition, fitted with a new 30 seated Passenger Body. A useful car for a Motor Service. Price Rs. 14,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD., Apollo Bunder. 160

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION is curable and so are Asthma and Chronic Chest Diseases. Free Booklet from J. & J. DeCHANE, Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay. 764

WE will arrange finance for owners of Lands, Factories, Mills, Works, Collieries Mining properties and for industrial concerns for building and developing their landed properties and industrial developments. Apply Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 747

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Type writers and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., For

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN EASTERN LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. S

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fast and accurate TYPIST immediately. Apply personally to the MANAGER, ARYAN TYPEWRITING COMPANY, Girgaum Tram Terminus, Bombay. 727

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by well-known firm, a competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Apply Box No. 518 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 716

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER for the Gwalior State Trust, Ltd., Lashkar Gwalior, with a good knowledge of English at Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply stating age, qualifications and speed to the MANAGER. 689

WANTED—Smart and Inteligent, Fast. SHORTHAND TYPIST. Must have command of language, any sex. Apply stating salary, attendance 10-30 a.m., to 6 p.m. Apply Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 809

WANTED—Energetic and experienced ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSORS JOB PRINTING and BINDING WORK CANVASSORS. Very liberal terms to really competent persons. Apply to K. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 807

WANTED—An experienced SENIOR INSURANCE CLERK, thoroughly acquainted with tariff and routine of work need apply. Salary according to qualifications, joining immediately. Apply Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 802

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES to take up social work permanently. Inviting start. Good prospects. Apply to THE GENERAL SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay. N. B.—Law students need not apply. 396

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, who has passed any Accountancy Examination and can conduct accounts correspondence. Only those who have practical experience should apply in writing to SECRETARY, Turner, Hoare and Co., Ltd., Supari Bag Road, Parel. 782

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 726

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified MEDICAL OFFICER either L. M. & S. or M. B. B. S., and a COMPOUNDER for a pilgrim ship sailing shortly. For particulars apply to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 726

WANTED—A really capable MANAGER and a SALESMAN, well experienced in Glassware and Hosiery for an Export-Import Office and a fast TYPIST with Shorthand. Very good prospects, if competent. Apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials and minimum salary to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 696

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER for the Tata Oil Mill, Ernakulam, Cochin. He must be capable of handling large stores and must understand his business thoroughly. He will have to furnish security. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 752

WANTED—Chief Assistant BANK CASHIERS only thoroughly qualified men with Banking experience should apply with References, and Copies of Testimonials, stating experiences and salary expected to. THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, 109/111 Great Western Hotel Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 786

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATES. Salary Rs. 50 plus 5—75. Apply Box No. 539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 794

WANTED—HINDU CLERKS. Salary Rs. 40 p. m. Apply to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 796

WANTED—A SHARP TYPIST acquainted with insurance business. Terms liberal. Apply Box No. 544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 803

WANTED—BILL COLLECTORS. Will get Rs. 40 on 5 per cent. Commission. Apply Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 795

WANTED—A CLERK for general office works. Good handwriting essential. Apply Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

WANTED—Competent SHORT-HAND TYPISTS and TYPISTS for an attorneys office. Apply Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 789

WANTED—HINDU CLERKS for a shop. Working hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Sunday excluded). Salary Rs. 35 to start with. Apply stating qualification to Box No. 534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 760

WANTED—SOLICITORS as assistants for an established firm of Solicitors. Apply to Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 621

WANTED—A quick SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 520, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 736

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Competent TYPIST for the General Office Work. Apply TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 721

WANTED.—Man to manage small Aerated Water Factory. Previous experience essential, Apply Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 706

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, for a Hill station Municipal Dispensary. Salary upto Rs. 35. Reply Box No. 501 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 677

WANTED—LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of Accounts and Typing. Apply Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 714

WANTED—CUSTOMS CLERK, well experienced in Import clearance. Apply Box No. 515-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 713

WANTED—A good CRICKET COACH, having knowledge of drill and gymnastics, service pensionable. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to HEAD MASTER, Nandod High School, Rajpipla State. 753

WANTED—A MEDICAL MAN, for taking charge of a Hill station Municipal Dispensary very near Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 100. Reply Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 678

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A hard working COMPOUNDER, having a special knowledge of packing. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 751

WANTED—A BRICK-MAISTRY conversant with the burning of bricks in a Butt's pattern kiln. Apply with certificate to WALCHAND CONSTRUCTION Co., Love Lane, Mazagon Bombay. 647

WANTED—An experienced HINDU DOCTOR for the Charitable Dispensary at Borivli, near Bombay. Apply to JESHTARAM SOONDERJI, Standard Buildings, Bombay (1). 688

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Metals and Hardware. Handsome salary and commission. Apply sharp stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 686

WANTED—A smart TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, none but those having previous experience need apply. Good chance to a really competent man. See personally ENGINEER & Co., Pydhoni Tram Junction. 729

SITUATION WANTED.

A SURVEYOR well experienced in land and mining surveys, in surveys for irrigation, Roads and Railways is prepared to accept work on contract from Engineers in Bombay. Neatness, accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Please write for terms, etc., to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 759

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE ROOMS immediate occupation, vicinity of Fort. Communicate Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 687

WANTED A SPACIOUS GODOWN in the vicinity of Fort must be dry, airy and of slabbing floor. Apply DURGADAS RADHAKAM, 20, Churchgate Street, Fort. 682

WANTED TO BUY—Colliery and landed or other properties by an investor. Apply Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 745

WANTED—TRAILORS such as are used with Traction engines for carrying load capacity 3 tons and up. Quote price, specification and conditions. Apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 744

WANTED—FINANCIERS for profitable business, industrial concerns, paying good profits. Investment required Rs. 50,000 to 3 lakhs. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 744

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 35,000 on the mortgage of an extensive landed property in Thana District. Write to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 792

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New and Fresh India RUBBER HOSE 2½" delivery, British make. Apply to Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 740

FOR SALE.—A SMALL HOUSE at Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, 600 sqr. yrs. value Rs. 5,000. Apply to SAIFUDIN SHAIKH, Nowpada, Bandra. 779

FOR SALE—65 B.H.P. Ruston C.C. OIL ENGINE, self-starter tanks, complete 32 Horns by crude oil engine. Apply BOMBAY ENGINEERING CO., Grant Road. 801

FOR SALE—One Brand New 6 cylinder BUICK-CAR, run less than 100 miles. Also one 4 seater Humber Car. Apply Box No. 494, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 646

FOR SALE—An elegant English Canoe LANDAU, thoroughly done and overhauled, complete suitable bargain. Apply PRESS COACH FACTORY, Modykhana, Bombay. 704

BLUTHNER GRAND PIANO, specially built for India. In good condition. Will accept Rs. 1,200. Owner leaving India. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE—One inch Bore HYRAULIC TUBES, tested five tons. Ready in stock, DREWET CHOWNA & CO., 18, Church Street, Bombay. 761

WANTED TO SELL together or separate ordinary and preference SHARES of DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. Apply to Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 762

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE CONCERN dealing as general Merchants and Commission Agents on Fram line near Girgam Terminies Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 702

ON VIEW—Mr. P. G. Messent's Valuable Furniture by Robert, McKenzie, Plated-ware, Silverware, Chesterfield Sofa Easy-chairs Victoria, etc., at Love Lane, Byculla. TO BE SOLD TO-MORROW SUNDAY. 806

FOR SALE.—One Brand New 7 seater 6 cylinder CAR. Just unpacked. Very elegant and showy in appearance and suitable for princes and the rich. Immediate delivery if desired. Please apply sharp to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 708

FOR SALE—BUNGLOW, fashion new house with ready 4 vacant rooms for comfortable abode. The house one and half minute's walk from Bandra Station, neighbouring Britania bar. Bunglow built in 1915 which can accommodate six families in every comforts. Three rooms down and three rooms upstairs freely ventilated and fully sunlight on 335 square yards land at value Rs. 32 thousand rupees. Please see proprietor VARJIWANDAS HARKISONDAS, Harmonium maker, 6 to 7-15 p.m. (S.T.), 281, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 790

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 8 Brief Fine	110
Remington No. 10 Self-Starter like New	270
Oliver No. 9 Brief S/Used two clr	215
Oliver No. 5 Fiscap. with Metal cover	175
Empire No. 1 Portable Visible Rs. 75 better	100
Hammond Typewriter with Back spacer	85
L. C. Smith No. 6 Policy, L/Case like new	250
L. C. Smith No. 5 Fiscap size	195
Monarch Visible, Brief Size	145
Blick Home Model Gujrati and English	75
Self-folding 7 lbs. Fox Portable with case	199

Please write us for a free Demonstration at your office of our world-famous Fox Standard and the 7 lbs. Self-folding Fox Portable Typewriters.

Sole Agents:
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Smith Premier No. 4, 2 Colours	85
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable, Fine	100
Remington 7, Rs. 100, 2 Colours	110
Remington 8, Policy Size	115
Adler, Visible, like Empire 1	125
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, better	215
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 215, 11 Brief	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
Underwood No. 3, Policy Size, Colour	200
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, Fine	220
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	100

Best Typewriter Accessories.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Rent sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL VARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

ROOMS TO LET at Plot No. 146 West Agripada, Byculla Club, well lighted and ventilated with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, complete with electric lights. Behind European Y. M. C. A. near Shamrock Building. Apply to the Owner HOOSAIN CURRIMBHOY on the premises 504

TO BE LET.—At Fort Street, opposite General Post Office near Victoria Terminus—with immediate possession—4th floor of a building suitable for offices. Airy and commodious, fitted with electric lights and fans. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7 Hummum Street, Fort. 739

TO LET—For the Poona Season (June-October 1920) ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, Poona, containing six large bedrooms, large drawing and dining rooms, ample stable accommodation and large servants' quarters, well furnished, complete electric installation with billiard table, etc. Suitable for Rajas and Princes and generally occupied by Rajas. For rent, etc. apply Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 573

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DONALD GEORGE HILL has been admitted a partner of the firm of Messrs. Hill Son & Knox, Stevedores and Contractors, Bombay, as from the 19th day of February, 1920.

HILL, SON & KNOX.
756

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

ONE 3 BOWL FRICTION CALENDER MACHINE by Messrs. J. H. Riley and Co., 54in. on Cotton with Steam Engine complete. In good working order. Can be inspected at the EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS, De Lisle Road.

Bombay, 4th May, 1920. 769

NOTICE.

OWNER leaving India, FOR SALE BY AUCTION on the 9th instant a MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Tankerville, ONE DEDION CAR, 4-cylinder, 18-H. P. 4 seated, with canopy detachable wheels, shock-absorbers, zenith carburetter. 730

NOTICE.

ADVERTISER wants to purchase a decent bungalow with up-to-date accomodation, on Napean Sea, Warden, or Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Malabar Hill New Marine Lines or Colaba, and is willing to spend from one to 4 lakhs; no broker needed Apply Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 731

FOR SALE.

THE light draught Oil Fuel Hospital Padoie Ship, H. M. S. "S.P.15", now lying in Alexandria Harbour, Egypt.

2. Tender Forms with rough details of the vessel may be obtained upon written request from the Paymaster-in-Charge, R. N. Depot, Bombay, and the vessel may be inspected by intending purchasers upon application to the Commissioners Disposals Board, Cairo.

3. About 80 tons of Oil Fuel now on board will be sold with the vessel.

4. Tenders which must be in writing and sealed must reach the Paymaster-in-Charge, not later than noon 15th May, 1920.

5. The right is reserved to refuse all or any of the Tenders.

6. Customs dues (if demanded) will be payable by purchasers. 770

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to noon on 18th May, 1920, by the PAYMASTER-IN-CHARGE, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, for the purchase of the twin screw steel gunboat (wood and copper sheathed),

"BRITOMART"

with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board as she lies in the Government Dockyard.

DIMENSIONS:—

Length 180 feet. Breadth 33 feet.
Displacement 7.0 tons.
Horse Power—900 N.D. (1300 F.D.)

The fittings and stores comprise auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, electric light plant and Steam Cutter.

The purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within seven days of purchase at his own risk. No guarantee can be given with the engines or boilers, which are in good condition, or in regard to any other part of the ship. Twenty five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender, balance before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings The acceptance of tenders is subject to decision of the Admiralty by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

No guarantee is required that the ship will be broken up.

Applications to view the ship and examine details of stores for sale with the ship, conditions of sale and any further particulars should be addressed to:—

THE PAYMASTER-IN-CHARGE,
Royal Naval Depot,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 854

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF 32540 NEW SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH AT A PRICE OF RS. 500 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the Company held on the 26th April 1920, it was resolved that out of the balance of the unissued capital of Rs. 54,92,000, consisting of 54,920 shares, 32,540 shares be issued at a premium of Rs. 200 per share and that the same be offered in the proportion of one new share to two old shares, to the shareholders, whose names appear as members in the Company's register on the thirty-first day of May, 1920. Holders of not less than two old shares on which all calls have been paid, will be entitled to an allotment of one new share for every two shares held by them and no allotment will be made in respect of "shares held in excess of a multiple of two or for less than two.

The new issue will be called up in five instalments, Rs. 60 with application, of which Rs. 20 will be in respect of the amount of the share and Rs. 40 for the premium and the same shall be payable as follows; that is to say, Rs. 60 on application on or before the 15th June, 1920, Rs. 60 on allotment on or before the 15th July, 1920, and the remaining three calls of Rs. 60 each at intervals of not less than two months.

Circulars will be sent to all share-holders whose names stand in the books of the Company on May 31st 1920, with forms of acceptance and renunciation attached, to be filled in and signed and received at the Registered Office of the Company Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on or before the 30th day of June, 1920, after which date, the right to take up the above mentioned shares will be forfeited.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1920.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS LIMITED AGENTS.
N. B. SAKLATWALA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 657

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CIVIL ENGINEER WANTED to plan and construct Factory Building, Dwelling houses, water service and 10 miles of light railway. Estimated cost about Rs. 6 lakhs. Work to be completed within 1 years. Only those having Building and Railway experience should reply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to:—Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 666

NOTICE

REQUIRED two ladies on the post of midewife and health visitor for Bhopal Municipality. Candidates must have passed medical or at least midwifry or nurse examination.

Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 carriage allowance.

Apply to the
EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Municipal Board, Bhopal. 631

TO MOTORISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles on Sunday 9th instant at 3 p.m. at "Tankerville" opposite Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road by MOTOR EMPORIUM, Grant Road, Bombay. 648

D. C. & A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS and DESK FANS

Large Sto

B. KHAN & Co.,
204, Hornby Road. 696

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given by us to A. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar to manage our Bombay Branch business by power of attorney bearing date 12th. September, 1918, and registered at Madura has been cancelled and revoked with effect from 19th April, 1920, and the said A. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar has no longer any authority to act on our behalf at Bombay. Any dealings by the said A. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar subsequent to the said date will not be binding on us.

Date

K. M. SUBBAIYER & SONS.,
Gold Thread and Yarn Merchants,
MADURA & MADRAS. 743

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE for Government Workshops, Delhi,

Moulders
Patternmakers
Carpenters
Locomotive Fitters
Riveters
Boilermakers
Steelwork erectors
Platelayers
Millwrights
Electricians
Oil Engine drivers
Khalasies.

Only first class men need apply. Good pay and Government quarters provided at small monthly rent.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
3rd Project Division,
P. O. Pahargunj, Delhi. 656

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Keay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Timber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a specialty.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address 946a

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PEDDAR ROAD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of valuable building plots, situated at Peddar Road, opposite Bella Vista. Offers should be made to the undersigned at their office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Particulars and conditions of sale will be also furnished by the undersigned at their office.

Dated this 30th April, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys at Law.
692

NOTICE.

THE WARDHA MILLS CO., LTD.

RE. ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the last date fixed for paying up allotment money due is the 15th day of May, 1920. Subscribers are therefore requested to pay their dues on or before that date.

All allotment letters have been duly posted. Any shareholder who may not have received his letter is requested to communicate to the MANAGING AGENTS at the registered address of the Company, No. 37, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, immediately.

RASTAMJI GOVERDHANDAS & Co.,
Managing Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers.
692

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—One SUB-INSPECTOR, on Salary Rs. 55-3-70, with free quarters. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A REGISTERED WOMAN MEDICAL GRADUATE of the Bombay University to serve as Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 150 5/5 200 per annum at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad. Candidates should apply with testimonials stating age, nationality and previous experience to

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay, Poona.

NOTICE.

MAPS of the latest Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, scale 400 ft. to an inch, and printed in colours in 10 sheets are now available for sale at the City Survey Office (Old Customs House 2nd floor) Bombay. The price per sheet is only Rs. 1/4/0 or Rs. 12/8/0 for the set.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.
776

TO COTTON MILLOWNERS.

EUROPEAN FIRM is open to accept Sole or Sub-Agency for Calcutta for all varieties of cotton goods. Forward full particulars of terms, samples and prices to BRUCE MORROWS & CO., 8/8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and machinery and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the long established firm of E. Osborne and Co., Hauz Qazi, Delhi, have absolutely no connection or concern with any firm of a similar or nearly similar name and style in Bombay or elsewhere. Our firm has only one office, i.e., at Delhi and has no branches whatsoever.

This firm will in no way be responsible for the transactions of any firm similarly or nearly similarly styled.

E. OSBORNE & Co.,
Hauz Qazi, DELHI.

Delhi, May, 1920. 676

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(By direction of the Disposal Board)
In addition to the
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
which is for disposal by the Indian Munitions Board there is
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
A large stock, which is
AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT,

Non-Ferrous Metals.
Plant and Machinery.
Factory Stores.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Machine Tools.
Railway Material.
Electrical Instruments and Machinery.
Contractors' Stores.
Chemicals.
Motor Vehicles.
Aircraft.
Agricultural Machinery.
Furniture.
Boots and Leather Equipment.
Yachts.
Motor Boats, etc., etc.

Enquiries should be addressed by letter or cable:

To:—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
(Export Branch, Disposals Board),
C/o Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—SURPLEX, Bombay.

Buyers proceeding to the United Kingdom should apply to THE SECRETARY, R. E. 8, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London.

Cable Address:—Dis-export, London, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S SOCIAL WORK.

WANTED—A BUNGALOW in Compound, suitable for Salvation Army Rescue work. Information to Commissioner French, Salvation Army, Byculla Bridge, Bombay. 781

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HEIMEI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Singapore and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for same survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Reisners, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo or single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 7th May, 1920.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1920 for

WIDENING THE TANSA PIPE LINE.

1. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

2. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

H. J. TRIVESS SMITH,
M.I.C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 4th May, 1920.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1920, for

(1) Raising Tansa Dam.
(2) Constructing Road way, Atgaon to Tansa.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned after 1st June, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. It is advisable for tenderers to visit the site before the monsoon sets in.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

H. J. TRIVESS SMITH,
M.I.C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 4th May, 1920. 723

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, will be held at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, 1920, in a Mandap erected on the reclaimed Municipal site, opposite the Company's Office, at Dhobitalao, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

2. To sanction the payment of dividend.

3. To put on record the appreciation of services rendered to the Company by the late Dr. L. G. Date.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Wadjee Lukhamsi Napoo, S. X. Vaz, Mangaldi Dalpatram Khakhar, P. A. Sollis, Kessandas Thakersy Rowjee, S. R. Khopkar and F. Saldanha.

6. To elect Directors vice Messrs. Laliee Shavjee, L. Carvalho and A. E. Fernandes who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
T. SOUSA MACHADO,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th May, 1920.

ATTENTION.

1. Shareholders are requested to send in writing the particulars of any information they may want at the meeting so as to reach the office at least 6 days before the day of the meeting; but those who fail to comply with this request will not be precluded from asking questions relevant to the subject before the meeting. Replies to the written queries will be read out at the meeting on the querist standing up and the reply replies to his question or queries.

2. Please note that all share-holders who desire to attend the meeting are requested to bring at the door their share certificates final or full payment receipts failing which they will not be admitted. Provisional certificates or receipts will not be taken. Volumes to them will render them liable to non-reception.

3. The SHARE TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th May, 1920.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS, MILLS PROPERTY OWNERS etc., etc.

NOFLAME PAINT is Absolutely NON-INFLAMMABLE. This has been proved by the British Air Board.

Further details on Application to the Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency, Central India and Punjab.

Post Box 289, Bombay. 628

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the map and register prepared under Section 7 of the Bombay City Survey Act 1915 for the Colaba area are now available for inspection at the City Survey Office (Old Custom House near Town Hall) free of charge.

The maps are brought up to date and the register gives the history of each holding for several years past and would thus be of great use to the purchasing public in tracing the devolution of title.

The inspection will remain open free of charge only for two months from date of this notice.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR client Mr. LILADHAR VALJI JOSHI has agreed to purchase from Mr. PREMJI VIRAM, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, the property hereinafter described and situate at Garibdas Street, Vadgadee, Bombay, and amongst the documents produced for our inspection by the said Premji Viram it appears that the CONVEYANCE, dated 15th November, 1881, and made between Thacker Jadavji Peraj and Thacker Jeram Hemraj of the one part and Dossa Morarji of the other part has been either mislaid or lost and the said Dossa Morarji by his Will dated 22nd May, 1889, had bequeathed the said property to the Sadavrat and the Temple of Vithalnathji at Kothara in Cutch and by the Judge's Order dated 14th February, 1902, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the matter of the Petition for Probate of the said Will of Dossa Morarji, Chaghai and Premabai, widows and executrices of the said Dossa Morarji were authorized to sell the said property and pursuant to the said authority they sold the said property which has now come to the hands of the said Premji Visram as owner thereof.

As the said original CONVEYANCE has been either mislaid or lost public are hereby given notice that, if any person has any claim to or interest in the said property by virtue of being in possession of the said original Conveyance or in any other way whatever he she or they are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Old Agra Bank Buildings at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within three weeks from the date hereof and if no such claim is received within the said time our client will conclude that the said Conveyance is mislaid or lost and he will proceed to complete the Purchase and if any such claim is received subsequent to the time aforesaid the same will have no effect and will be considered as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the tenements messuages and buildings standing thereon situate in the Registeration Sub-District of Bombay, on the East side of Vadgadi or Bandari Street (now called Garibdas Street) and containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1058, Collector's New No. 6756, Old Survey No. 661 and New Survey No. 2207 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E, No. 1768 Street Nos. 3—7 and bounded, on or towards the East by the Dariasthan Street, on or towards the West by the Vadgadi or Bhandari Street also called Garibdas Lane, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Dharamsey N. Jewa and afterwards of Manekbai wife of Tricumdas Premji and on or towards the South by the Thakurdwar Temple.

Dated at Bombay this 7th day of May, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA
Attorneys for Joshi Liladhar Valji.

781

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUTTANJI CAWASJI BHATHENA alias DARUWALA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any right, interest, claims, or demands in to, or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, succession, gift, trust, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchasers Attorneys at their Office, situate at No. 89, Medows Street Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura Bazar Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3221, New No. 10080, Old Survey No. 2213 and New Survey No. 6119 and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipality under Ward E Ward No. 1015, Street No. 48, 50 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the house of Narsoo Saiboo, on or towards the South by a sweepers passage and on or towards the North by the 5 Kamatipura Street, and which said premises are in occupation of the tenants.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1920,

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN tha JASIN LOUIS MIRANDA and JOHNA POWLIN, wife of the said JASIN LOUIS MIRANDA of Andheri, Christian Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients DINSHAW SHAPURJI MASANI and MERWANJI PALONJI KATGARA. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All those pieces or parcels of Batty and Varkas land or ground situate at the village of Vasivra near Andheri, Pot Tukdi Bandra and Tudi and District Thana and registered in the Record of Rights under the numbers following:—

Survey. No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.		Area. Acres.	Assessment. Gunthas.		
33	6	9	,,	13½	1	4	6
34	2	,,	,,	5½	0	6	0
,,	3	,,	,,	2½	0	3	0
35	,,	11	,,	8	0	3	0
,,	,,	13	,,	12	0	5	0
36	6	,,	,,	14½	1	8	0
,,	8	8	,,	16½	1	11	0
,,	,,	13/2	,,	9½	0	5	3
40	1	1	,,	26½	2	0	0
,,	,,	2/2	,,	3	0	1	0
49	,,	3/2	,,	13	0	8	0
37	,,	59	,,	4	0	2	0
49	,,	38	,,	6	0	4	0
37	,,	61	,,	10	0	0	0
38	17	,,	,,	3	0	3	0
37	,,	58	,,	3	0	2	0
,,	,,	48	,,	6	0	4	0
,,	,,	23	,,	30	1	2	0
,,	,,	11	,,	16	0	10	0
,,	,,	38	,,	14	2	0	0
				6	16½		

Secondly.—All those pieces or parcels of Batty and Varkas land or ground situate at the village of Vasivra near Andheri, Pot Tukdi Bandra and Tukdi and District Thana and registered in the Record of Rights under the numbers following:—

Survey. No.	Pot. No.	Falni. No.		Area. Acres.	Assessment. Gunthas.		
42	1/4	,,		1	20½	1	12	0
,,	6/10	,,		1	3	0	4	0
,,	12/18	,,		1	20	4	4	0
,,	,,	1/17		2	18	3	7	6
37	,,	36/37		,,	14	0	8	0
38	1	,,		,,	5½	0	10	0
,,	,,	1/11/12		,,	13½	0	8	0
39	2/4/8	,,		,,	13	1	4	0
,,	,,	out of	2/4/5	,,	15½	0	6	6
49	,,	out of	45/46	,,	31½	1	3	0
,,	,,	out of	49	3	0	4	8	0
1	,,	out of	17/18/22	2	25	2	8	6
35	,,	1/8		,,	4	0	2	0
38	,,	18		,,	1½	0	2	0
37	,,	1		,,	10	0	6	0
34	11	,,		,,	½	0	1	0
,,	half of 12	,,		,,	3	0	3	6
35	,,	5		,,	7	0	3	0
37	,,	7/10		,,	20	0	12	0
,,	,,	14		,,	3	0	2	0
49	,,	37/39		,,	23	1	1	0
5	,,	52/59		,,	22	0	12	0
49	,,	3		,,	6½	0	4	0
,,	,,	4		,,	18	0	13	0
,,	,,	12		,,	13	0	8	0
,,	,,	15		,,	2	0	1	0
49	,,	22		,,	22	0	12	0
37	,,	41		,,	4	0	2	0
,,	,,	52		,,	4	0	2	0
,,	,,	62/65		,,	28	1	1	0
32	16/17	,,		,,	19	1	15	0
,,	,,	3/4		,,	5	0	2	0
33	3/7	5		,,	21½	1	8	6
30	,,	7		,,	½	0	0	0
35	,,	12			12	0	5	0
36	,,	6		3	1	0	0	6
33	,,	12		,,	1½	0	0	6
27	2/21	5/7		,,	11½	0	5	0
30	10/15	,,		,,	5½	0	5	0
				23	8¾			

Dated this 4th day of May 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and
HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WANTED.

THE public to know that our book, "The Guide to conjugal Happiness." (family life.) is the best on the Science of Sexes. Contains the recent discoveries and invaluable advice by American French, German, and English Doctors and Scientists. Indispensable to those married and about to marry. The cheapest and the most exhaustive on the subject. Outcome of a long and labourious study. Very cheap. Price per copy Rupee one only (Re. 1). Postage Free. Only few copies.

Apply to: RIPON & Co.
Booksellers, Post Box No. 419,
Triplicane, Madras.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL KADIR KHATKHATAY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Huzaria Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 87 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1282, New No. 8447 Old Survey No. 2293, New Survey No. 3849 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 193, Street Nos. 83-85 and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Huzaria Street, on the North by the property of Shaikh Abdul Rehman Shaikh Abdulla and on the South by the property of Memon Rahimtoola Oomar and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1920.

KHANDERAO LAND & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM HASANALLY and TYEBALLY MAHOMEDALLY, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, casement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 402-402-403, New No. 5415, Old Survey Nos. 242-243 and New Survey No. 9254 and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Bazaar Gate Street on the West by the property of Kaikhusro Jamshedji Naruwalla, on the North by the property of Nasserwanji Edulji Batliwalla and on the South by the property of Dadabhai Byramji Mistry and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2174 and Street Nos. 80 89 84 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1920. 758

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorney.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAMABAI, widow of Jamasji Contractor, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All those pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Marol in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District Kurla and admeasuring about 2 acres and 29 gunthas and bearing following particulars:—

Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area		Assessment. Rs. a. p.		
114	3	39	Gunthas	5	11	0
119	1	18	,,	2	7	6
145	14	36½	,,	4	10	6
146	12	15½	,,	2	8	0
78	4	1¼	,,	0	4	6

Bombay, dated this 5th day of May, 1920.

A. P. BREADO,
For Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

732

JAL DINSHAW & CO.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS

Manufacturers of Building Fixtures Furniture fittings, Electric fittings Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Westing is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent. motor troubles minimised

No. 6 Patni Building
Princess Street Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, SILK CURTAINS, ETC.

The property of a Hindu Gentleman proceeding abroad.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at Shop No. 6, opposite to Messrs. Lapoo's and in Apollo Street Fort, very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by well-known makers consisting of sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, sonada almirahs, chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, clothes basket teakwood cots, fancy teapoys, mat-stands, towel horses, washing tables, fire-proof safe, chicks, silk curtains, etc., etc.

The property of a Hindu Gentleman proceeding abroad.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE THREE DWELLING HOUSES AT KAPADWANJI, DISTRICT KAIRA.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI Kemp Esq., The Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Manekbai Chunilal Shroff, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th May, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the following houses at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of and together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house consisting of a ground floor and three upper storeys standing thereon situate lying and being at Kapadvanj in the Registration Sub-district of Kapadwanji, District of Kaira containing by admeasurement 240 (i.e. 20x12) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Nathji Purshotam on or towards the north by the house of Bhai Manekial Chunilal secondly described and on or towards the South by the house of Bhai Harjiwan Asharam and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5/435B, Mehta Por Street, and are now in the occupation or in possession of the insolvent.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house consisting of a ground floor and three upper storeys standing thereon situate lying and being at Kapadvanj in the Registration Sub District of Kapadvanj District of Kaira, containing by admeasurement 200 (20x10) sq yds or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Public road, on or towards West by a Chawk and beyond it by the property of Nathji Purshotam on or towards the South by the house first described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 5/435B Mehta Por Street and are now in the occupation or possession of the Insolvent.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house consisting of a ground floor and three upper storeys standing thereon situate lying and being at Kapadvanj in the Registration Sub District of Kapadvanj District of Kaira, containing by admeasurement 440 (20x22) sq yds or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Insolvent, secondly hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the property of Nathji Purshotam, on or towards the North by the Public Road and on or towards the South by a piece of land and beyond that Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5/435B and are now in the possession of the Insolvent and to which the Insolvent is absolutely entitled subject only to the right of residence of Bai Suraj widow of Asharam Runchhordas, the paternal grandmother of the Insolvent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Vimadi & Co., Solicitors, at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

Carpets of assorted sizes manufactured at Barcy and 5 bundles of cotton ropes.

Child's cot, Kodak Camera, medicine chest, watches, Rippoudale stone, Singer's hand sewing machine, safety razors, lady's saddle etc.

The property of a Mahomedan Gentleman:

Single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top centre and round tables, teakwood chair, writing, drawing and wash-hand tables, hatstand, teapoys, dining tables, Baba's Iron Cradle, iron and teakwood cots, etc., etc.

By order of the Post Master General of Bombay, unclaimed articles from the dead letter office:—

Provisions, Cigars, Books, metal watches, sundry samples, sample cuttings, used stamps, native shawls, wearing apparels, picture post cards, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th May, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

In Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 34 BALES DYED CHADARS OF THE BAMONJI PETIT MILLS.

THURSDAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Vully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mustafa bin Abdul Latif.

34 bales dyed chadars of the Bamonji P. Mills No. 67.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 8th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
29, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY ON MONDAY, 10TH MAY, 1920.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 29, Churchgate Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1920, the following drawing, dining and bed room furniture and jewellery, by order of the parties concerned.

Drawing room suites, sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, corner stands, carpets, cabinets, almirahs, book cases, safes, writing tables, dining tables and chairs, blocks, gramophones, electric fans and lamps, soiled linen boxes, typewriters and other miscellaneous household goods.

Jewellery such as diamond rings, ear-rings, bracelets, pendants, cluster rings, necklaces, pearls necklaces, bangles, ear-rings, nose rings, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF GOVERNMENT STORES SOLD ON 29TH AND 30TH APRIL, 1920.

Purchasers of the above stores sold by Public Auction on 29th and 30th April, 1920, at the Alexandra Docks and Mazagon Depot respectively, are requested to remove their respective goods by Monday, the 10th instant, failing which, the amount paid will be forfeited and the goods resold for the benefit of Government.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th May, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Waste and Hemp Slightly Damaged by Fire and Water.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction on account of the concerned at Chanda Ramjee Press, Colaba.

A large lot of waste such as carriage fly, drooping, card fly, stripping bufia, clean fly, dirty bondas, top roller, top frame, hemp, empty boras, etc., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY AT BHILVADI ON M. S. M. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following factory.

The factory stands on 3 pieces of land admeasuring about 21 acres more or less with the bungalows, out-houses, factory, two wells, etc., situate in the district of (Zilla) Satara, Taluka Tasgaon, village Bhilwadi.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY.

1 gin engine by Fairbank Brearley Shipbleg Cross compound 12" x 27" x 24" rev. P. M. 110 Nominal H P 37 grooved flywheel automatic expansion Gear to H P Cylinder and simple slide, to low pressure cylinder with feed pump and box frame, 1 Press engine by Rice and Co., Box frame long stroke twins cylinder with 12 hydraulic low and high pressure pumps with a flywheel H P 30. 1 half Press Jamasji Manekjee with a central H" diameter. 1 Finisher four columns Jamasji's Lancashire Boiler by Penman and Co. of Glasgow of a working pressure of 140 lbs. per 30" by 6' N H P 41 Boiler No. 2226. 1 Steam donkey pump of Westminster Steam Pump Co. Marine Type. Cylinder diam. 9" 1 Kapaz meter (locally made). 27 Platt Bros' D R Gins complete without rollers belongs bare shafts.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.

2 pieces built bungalows, godowns, sheds, workmen's quarters, store rooms, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th May, 1920.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Bombay, Messrs. Jiwajee Sorabjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 10th May 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Government Dockyard.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat's Yacht "Nur-el-Nahr" to be sold by public auction at Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine Department with all stores and fittings on board on date of sale.

2. The vessel is single screw, built of steel to Lloyds requirements with 2 holds. Fitted with electric light and condenser. Accommodation for crew in forecastle, Captain and officers on bridge. Large saloon and pantry, 2 single berth cabins. Built 1883 by Courlay Brothers and Company, Dundee. Her dimensions are:—length between perpendiculars 150 feet, breadth moulded 23 feet 2 inches, depth moulded 11 feet 4 inches, draught light 5 feet 11 inches, draught loaded 10 feet 6 inches. Engine 12½ in. by 20 in. by 32 in./24 in. I. H. P. 450. Boiler one single ended 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. W. P. 150 lbs. Bunker capacity 45 tons. Speed 8 knots average per hour. Gross Tonnage 295.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Pending such removal the vessel will remain in the Dockyard or at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted at the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender, balance within 14 days of purchase and before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of twenty-five per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel will be resold.

6. The Director, R. I. M. does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

7. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director Royal Indian Marine or Messrs. Jeewajee Sorabjee and Company, Auctioneers, 16 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By Order,
Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th April 1920.

TO MOTORISTS

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles on Sunday 9th instant at 5 p.m. at "Tankerville" opposite Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LD., Grant Road, Bombay. 647

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Meadows Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SHIPPERS. AND MERCHANTS

AUCTION SALE OF A BARGE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th May, 1920 at 4 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Mazgaum Darrukhana by order of the owner 1 safdary barge about 125 tons with all its accessories in sound condition.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TROUSER BUTTONS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Meadows Street, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nagindas Lavji and Co., (dealers in sewing threads).

471 Great Gross Swedish trouser buttons.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BAGS CUMMIN-SEEDS.

On MONDAY, the 10th May, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T..) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at Victoria Dock No. 1, by order of Insurance Company and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

11 BAGS CUMMIN-SEEDS.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of 11 Bags Cumming-Seeds advertised for sale on FRIDAY, the 7th May, will be held on MONDAY, the 10th May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at Victoria Dock No. I.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 8th May, 1920.

INSURANCE.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 8,00,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Estd. 1891.

Head Office 60, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS

of whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON

CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON

SECONDHAND INFORMATION

CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,

HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for

INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX

TELEPHONE No. 2560

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam and on the South Burma coast, a few falls in Upper Burma. The Chief amount: Victoria Point one inch, Myitkyina, Dibrugarh three quarters, Sibsagar two, Gauhati one and half, Silchar one, Cherrapunji seven. Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake report:—Two local earthquake shocks of very slight intensity were recorded on Simla seismograph at zero hour fourteen minutes, zero hour sixteen minutes respectively this morning.

MONSOON BURSTS.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Bombay have received telegraphic advice from their Colombo Office dated 5th May that the Monsoon has burst.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear except in the southwest. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is below normal at most stations.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Allahabad; night temperature is above the average at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear except at Karachi where it is moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal at Karachi; night temperature is below normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded in Kathiawar and in south Gujarat. Humidity is in excess in Central India West. Day temperature is above the average at Bhuj and Deesa but is below it at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is generally clear. Humidity is in excess in the west but is in defect in the east of the division. Temperature is about normal.

The Konkan.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is generally clear. Humidity is in excess at most stations. Day temperature is above normal at Nizamabad but is below it at Belgaum; night temperature is below normal at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Weather continues dry and the sea remains rough at Colombo and slight in south Malabar. A few duststorms have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Dry weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th May, 1920.

The storm has disappeared after giving nearly general rain again in Burma. Rain has also fallen nearly generally in Assam and at a few stations in Bengal. Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point four inches; Bassein one; Minbu two; Yamethin three; Mandalay, Lishio, Maymyo one; Tezpur three-quarters; Gauhati one; Dhubri, Cherrapunji two and Mymensingh one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 7th MAY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97.8	74.8	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	70	..	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	..	..	72	..	0.82	—3.09
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.9	74.3	79	0.07	2.19	+0.85
Rawalpindi	95.2	65.3	57	0.08	8.63	—1.60
Lahore	105.3	70 4	55	..	3.33	—0 51
Hissar	109.0	71.5	44	..	1.76	—0.45
Ambala	107.1	68.7	30	..	4.39	—1.40
Delhi	107.0	78.9	34	..	2.32	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	111.2	80.0	23	..	2.10	+0.10
Manipuri	112.1	8 .1	22	..	1.63	—1.07
Jhansi	111.9	88.0	26	..	0.94	—0.01
Cawnpore	110.0	78.5	29	..	1.46	—0.86
Allahabad	111.1	70.6	21	..	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	109.7	83.8	40	..	0.78	—0.46
Karachi	..	..	81	..	0.45	—1.22
Ajmer	104.8	83.8	39	..	2.64	+1.18
Jaipur	109.4	66.6	23	..	2.71	+1.03
Kotah	111.2	88.6	19	..	2.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	89.8	70.4	18	..	0.78	—0.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104 6	76.1	58	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka	87.4	79.9	81	..	1.07	—0.84
Veraval	84.7	80.0	72	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	107.1	79.7	51	..	2.10	+1.59
Bhavnagar Para	109.8	80.2	47	..	3.68	+3.11
Surat	92.5	80.3	56	..	4.06	+3.63
Ahmedabad	110.8	80.9	49	..	1.30	+0.90
Deesa	109.0	8 .2	56	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	106.1	77.8	45	..	3.31	+2.38
Indore	106.7	68.5	51	..	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.9	83.5	27	..	1.32	—1.77
Sangor	108.2	84.6	17	..	0.69	—1.74
Hoshangabad	109.9	80.0	29	..	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	111.0	80.1	..	..	6.64	+5.28
Akola	111.3	81.5	18	..	1.74	—0.49
Amraoti	111.1	82.6	13	..	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	111.2	82.2	34	..	2.09	—1.08
Chanda	112.7	7 .2	43	..	2.53	—0.96
Raipur	109.7	80.9	64	..	1.95	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.3	80.7	75	..	1.50	+0.80
Ratnagiri	90.1	81.1	68	..	0.78	—0.34
Marmugoa	88.8	81.4	76	0.10	0.78	—0.34
Karwar	90.1	82.0	88	..	5.71	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.5	74.0	28	..	1.82	+0.66
Ahmednagar	105.2	70.7	25	..	4.91	+3.10
Poona	98.6	72.4	51	0.58	2.98	+1.31
Sholapur	103.8	7 .3	46	..	2.79	+0.71
Bijapur	102.9	72.4	61	..	2.49	+0.41
Belgaum	97.9	74.9	89	0.46	4.14	+0.56
Aurangabad	107.0	72.4	14	0.01	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	111.8	67.3	31	..	2.10	—0 20
Hyderabad	106.8	72.4	59	..	10.03	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	93.0	76.2	74	2.64	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	90.6	73.9	83	0.81	23.86	+13 69
Cochin	90.1	74.9	79	0.98	2 .51	+10 44
Colombo	88.	74.5	95	5.55	34.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	10 2	81.0	74	..	13.48	+5.87
Bellary	105.8	9 .7	53	..	6.31	+2 88
Cuddapah	1 0.0	88 3	53	..	9.68	+4.06
Madras	105.7	82.6	68	..	27.00	+5 53
Bangalore	96.8	71.1	73	0.03	8.19	+2 66
Coimbatore	98.2	74.9	76	..	8.65	+1 03
Trichinopoly	101.9	80.7	72	0.04	24.64	+13.39
Negapatam	102.2	82.7	83	..	54.67	+23.70

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 5th:

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		3,000
.. .. Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
.. .. Sales of East Indian		..
.. .. Imports Sakeles		..
Mid. Americans Spot		27.13
Egyptian F. G. F. Quiet		30.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	July	38.47
	Oct.	36.08
	Jan.	34.80
New Orleans 9 a.m	July	38.37
	Oct.	35.67

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 5th:

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.43
June	25.39
July	25.27
Aug.	25.01
Sept.	24.68
Oct.	24.19
Nov.	23.85
Dec.	23.62
Jan.	23.35
Feb.	23.15
Mar.	22.96
April	22.83

Tone:—steady.

Liverpool, May 6th

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.09
July	25.44
Oct.	24.41
Jan.	23.57

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 5th:

M.G. Bengal Good	13.25
.. .. Fully Good	14.00
.. .. Fine	14.50
.. No. 1 Oomra Good	18.25
.. .. Fully Good	19.25
.. .. Fine	19.85
.. Broach Good	21.10
.. .. Fully Good	21.60
.. .. Fine	22.10
.. Scinde Good	13.07
.. .. .. Fully Good	13.82
.. .. .. Fine	14.32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 6th:

Futures at New York	July	38.23
.. ..	Oct.	36.51
.. ..	Jan.	35.12

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 5th

Rents 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	63 1/2
.. 2 months hence	62
Closing Tone of Silver:—Decline is due to absence of support Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 5/8
.. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
.. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
.. .. 6 ..	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	107/6
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
.. 7 days market loans	5 3/8
Telegraph Transfers	2/3 3/8
Consols 2½%	47 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	53 1/2
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loan	58 1/2
Government Securities 3%	49
Ex. On London at Paris, France	53.30

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£118 1/2
National Bank	£54

WAR LOANS.

London, May 5th:

Funding Loan 4%	£76 3/4
Victory Loan 4%	£79 1/4
5%	£83 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 5th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	88

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nearest	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Sellers	£37½
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-May Quoted	£42½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) May-June Paid	£38½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May June Kasler Sellers	£16½
Toria Rapeseed:—May June Nearest value	£41
Linsed Calcutta April June Sellers Dull	£42/10

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£101½
Copper Braziers	£169
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£58½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	84
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	85/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	68

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	32/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	2/2½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, May 5th:

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	93
.. Mutton ..	93
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 7.

Fluctuations have continued in the Home markets resulting as follows during the week In New York for July there has been a decline of 12 points, and for October an advance of 120 points; and in Liverpool there has been an advance of 61 points in the July position, and an advance of 34 points in the January position. Weather reports from America are still unfavourable, but unless they continue so for some time further we are likely to see a decline from the present level of prices, and it would be well to watch the Home markets with a view to selling.

The local market has been irregular, but on the whole the tone is better. On Saturday last Fully Good Broach July-August ruled between Rs. 440 and Rs 446 On Monday the market was closed, and on Tuesday it fell from Rs. 440 to Rs. 426. On Wednesday there was an improvement from Rs. 431 to Rs. 443 Yesterday the lowest was Rs. 436 1/2, and the highest Rs. 452, the market closing at Rs. 450. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 444, and at 1 p.m. was Rs. 451½. Closing rates are given below.

Bear pressure continued early in the week but at Rs 426 for July-August, the price attracted the attention of buyers and there was some covering by shorts. An improvement of Rs. 17 resulted, and we have since had fluctuations of minor importance the high point of the recovery being Rs. 452. Bear pressure has not yet been removed, but the feeling in the market seems better and all descriptions have shared more or less in the recent improvement. It looks as though the bottom of the market had been touched this week, unless of course there is a continued decline in prices in New York in the near future. There has been a sharp fall in sterling exchange, the quotation this morning for D/D being 2s. / 1/8d. against 2s 3 1/2d. last week. This has helped the market for cotton. Shorts continue to cover and jobbers are busy.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand at better prices than those ruling early in the week. Stapled cotton is fetching full rates. Receipts into Bombay for the week are again heavy, and shipments continue on a fair scale.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		433
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.		450
Fully Good Bengal	May		236
..	July		258
Fine Oomras	May		312
..	July		331

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 7th MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	248
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	263
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	428
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	317
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July	334

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 6th May 1920.	Total to date since September 1st. 1919-20.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	7,170	228,830	156,378
Central India	3,891	161,130	120,964
Barsee and Nugger	3,516	183,506	78,118
Hyderabad Gaorani	3,373	113,380	76,159
Berar	18,716	504,080	326,378
Central Provinces	9,608	222,280	163,435
Total Oomras	46,074	1,510,316	920,932
Dholleras	13,961	151,912	38,115
Broach	16,389	151,368	184,057
Compta and Dharwar	7,697	82,240	63,801
Western-Northerns	6,512	76,170	43,564
Bengals (NW. Provinces	820	178,755	75,019
Bengals (Rajputana	1,371	43,730	20,082
Sind-Punjab	14,059	33,6302	338,236
Cocanada	50	3,066	5 909
Persian	98	3,329	2 215
Tinnevelly&Cambodia	3,908	29,401	44,585
American	Nil	Nil	1,265
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	208	12,068	8 496
Total	111,338	2,569,663	1,753,163

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	260	248	225	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	265	243	225	..
M.G. Oomras No. 8.	370	340	310	..	..
Central P. No. 1	425	400	355	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	405	380	335	..	..
M.G. Broach	..	525	505	450	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 7th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs a p.	Rail Delivery. Rs a p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	63 0 0	3 4 0
.. Cawnpore 70-80	61 0 0	4 4 0
.. Karachi Benga	60 0 0	8 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	10 0 0
.. Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
.. Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 8 0	16 0 0
.. Thin	15 0 0	15 8 0
Linseed, White 85-15	88 0 0	17 12 0
Gajar 75-25	84 0 0	17 0 0
Gajar 60-50	82 0 0	16 0 0
.. Black	70 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 12 0	17 12 0
Groundnuts	88 0 0	17 12 0
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 12 0
Barley	40 0 0	..
Castorseed	57 0 0	11 10 0

Forward:

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	0 1 0
Linseed May	16 2 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7th 1920

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 0
Bank Demand	2 0 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	2 2 1/4
Fcs. Demand	580
American Dollars	263
Hongkong ..	228
Shanghai ..	332
Japan ..	110
Singapore ..	117

Market Quiet

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, May 7th:

	Rates per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 16½	1 1 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 64	0 12 6
Japan No. 40/1	3 4 0
Do. No. 42/2	3 1 6
Do. No. 2/40	3 1 0

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Bombay May 6th:

		Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	..Gallons	0 3 6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins	..per pair	7 15 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	..Gallons	4 10 6
Swan Brand New Tins	..per pair	0 6 6
Anchor Tins	..per pair	8 2 6
Rising Sun Cases	..per case	8 12 6
Anchor Cases	..per case	8 15 6

(Continued on next page.)

Lowest quotations for
Bi Sulphite of SODA
B. „ „ SODA
Phosphate of SODA
NIGROSENE XLS
Hematine XLS
Log Wood Ext.

Sulpher.
Acid
Basic
Direct
Ciba
Alizarine
AND OTHER
Dyes

K. H. KABBUR & CO.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS, & IMPORTERS OF COLOURS AND CHEMICALS

Bleaching
Dyeing
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Soap and other Industries
Chemicals FOR

other Office at
Manchester
London
Paris
Bareclona
Milan
Alexandria
COLOUR WORKS AT MANCHESTER.
Delhi
Madura
Madras
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Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.

We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of sun-glasses, glare-glasses and automobile goggles. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 300 per pair.

They save eyes by day—and lives by night.

Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and to suit every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present:—Prism Binoculars by Goerz.

Baliwalla & Homi

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

HORNBY ROAD, Opp. Whiteaway, & KALBADEVI ROAD.

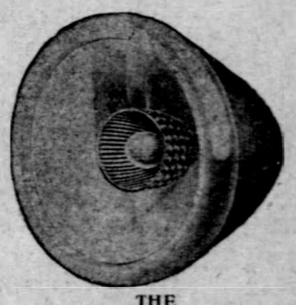
THE NEW STEWART **LENS**

LOWEST IN PRICE.
BEST IN SERVICE.

The new Stewart Lens is ready Entirely new in design—a decided departure from ordinary lenses. Fits any car. Takes a minute to install. To see the Stewart Lens is to want a set.

Provides a flood of light, which illumines the full width of the road, including side ditches—and, without glare.

Rs. 4-12 pair.



THE **Advance Motor Co.**
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

100% LIGHT.
NO GLARE.

This is the big point in the Stewart Lens—complete and adequate illumination without glare.

Gives complete illumination because the light is diffused at its source (the light bulb) before it reaches the reflector. Diffused light is projected at a wide angle, towards both sides of the road and straight ahead.

Rs. 4-12 pair.

EASILY AND QUICKLY INSTALLED. TAKES BUT A MINUTE!

STANDARD MOTOR SERVICE.
NASIK CITY.

Agents:
STANDARD AUTOMOBILES
AUTOMOBILE SPECIALISTS

Head office:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum BOMBAY.
Branch office:—NASIK CITY.

Telephone No. 4491.

Telegrams:
Demand—Bombay.
„ Nasik.

Phone No. 2028.

Dr. A D M'S M.T.MADON

Renew your Strength and Vigor to both Body and Mind by taking

Dr. ADAM'S **BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS**

(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the Brain Nerves and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appettie and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all Well-known Chemists at Rs. 3 per bot. or M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Tele. Add: Thoughts.

ANY CHANCE FOR ME?

DR. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent and All Sorts of Fevers.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

PIECE-GOODS.

May 8.

The Cloth Market has remained steady during the past week, but business has been very dull with only a few transactions hardly worth mentioning. There has been a total absence of demand and dealers have also been charry to trade amongst themselves. The persuations of brokers has been of no avail and although the present time is the best part of the season, the sellers have had to sit idle. Several factors have worked together to bring about this state of affairs. The stringency in the money market, the locking up of capital, the unfavourable rate of exchange, the plague and sickness prevailing in up country districts, specially Guzerat and Kathiawad, the failures of a few native agents in the bazaar, the speculation in gold and shares, have all tended to check the activity in the cloth market. Besides this, the high level of prices have been curtailing the demand. Had it not been for the fact that stocks of well known goods are light and the Manchester Market is firm, there would have been a heavy depression here in the absence of demand. The movement of goods has been very slow. The hope of fresh demand has now been centred on the news of the coming monsoon, which, if favourable, will no doubt give some strength to the local market.

There hasnot been much change in the position of the Manchester market, which has remained firm and steady, but with very little business passing. The quotations have been found quite out of the reach of bona fide buyers, and the shippers have not been anxious for fresh business, as makers have been very indifferent owing to the labour dispute. It is reported that the cotton operatives have reduced thei rdemand from 60 to 35 per cent. advance in wages, but the employers have offered only 25 per cent increase. It is possible that the matter will be referred to arbitration before the strike is declared on the 8th instant.

GREYS.

Grey shirtings and drills have remained nominally steady, and jaconets have improved by an anna per piece. Dhooties have not been in demand. Japanese shirtings and sheetigs have been in better request.

WHITES.

Retail inquiry in small quantities has been noticeable in some standard cloths 28 inches by 18 yards range of nainsoocks have been scarce and fetch very high value. 34 inches superior nainsocks have been comparatively cheaper than this style. Gold end mulls in 39 inches by 20 yards have been easier by two annas per piece, the inquiry for white shirtings have been somewhat better.

The quotations for the eading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Far! No. 2000	39 × 37½	8	17	0	0
,, 100000	45 × ,		20	8	0
,, No 33000	45 × ,,		17	4	0
,, ,, 2800	37 × ,,		14	8	0
Graham's No. 2780	39 × ,,		16	8	0
,, "Yellow Horse"	43 × 39				
,, No. 2310	44 × 38½				
Dewhurste' "BBB"	38 × ,,		28	8	0
,, "BB"	38 × ,,		23	8	0
,, ,, Rupee No 5	39 × ,,		22	0	0
Bates' No. 12838	41 × 37½	8	35	0	0
Bombay Co 's No. 2580	44 × 38½		18	0	0
,, No. 1500	39 × 37½	8	16	12	0
,, No. 5600	38 × 37½	8	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37½	8	16	8	0
,, ,, 4462	41 × ,,		17	0	0
,, ,, 1566	33 × 37/37½				
Fodes 551	38 × 37½	8			
Lyon's "Shunker"	39 × ,,		16	12	0
Fleming's No. 1905	45 × 36		23	0	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 40		33	0	0
Ralli's Munjid No. 425	26 × 40		21	12	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29 × 40		28	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22		10	14	0
,, ,, 18	40 × 22		9	14	0
,, ,, 138	40 × 22		8	14	0
,, ,, 636	44 × 22		9	14	0
GREY MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 1030	30 × 18				
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepmann's No. 1500	32 × 42		32	8	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36 × 40		40	0	0
H.B.T.C. 35,000	,, ,,		38	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	,, ,,				
Ralli's No. 9889	33 × 40				
Forbes' K.B. 100	35 × 40				
,, 151	33 × 40				
Fleming's No. 7182	36 × 29		10	6	0
WHITE JACONETS—					
Bombay Co.'s Flower	36 × 20		21	2	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41 × 18		10	0	0
,, No. 60	46 × 19		11	0	0
,, No. 600	51 × 18		12	0	0
,, No. 6000	68 × 18		13	8	0
,, No. 88	58 × 20		10	8	0
,, No. 1270	27 × 18		5	10	0
,, Nos. 50/55/60/40,"45"	50 × 18				
,, No 818	39 × 20		11	10	0
,, No 250 (6 lines)	54 × 20				
,, No 350 (6 lines)	,, ,,		16	8	0
,, No. 335 (6 lines)	60 × 20		17	8	0
,, No 425 (6 lines)	,,		18	8	0
,, No. 1440	36 × 20		8	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18		5	10	0
,, No. 119	37 × 18		7	0	0
,, No. 229	43 × 18		7	8	0
,, No. 339	47 × 18		8	9	0
,, M/MMM 39," 44," 49'	54 × 19		9	1	0
,, No. 95	58 × 20		10	6	0
,, No. 66999	40 × 18		8	0	0
,, No. 86999	,, ,,		8	6	0
,, No. 775	40 × 18		7	10	0
,, No. 875	45 × 18		8	2	0
,, No. 975	50 × 18		8	10	0
,, No. 615	,, ,,		8	10	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58 × 20		10	6	0
,, Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	50 × 18				
,, No. 9999	55 × 19				
,, No. 142	34 × 19		11	4	0
,, No. 420	36 × 18		10	8	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58 × 20				
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18		5	10	0
Fleming's No. 8080	,, ,,		5	8	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No 9090	27 × 18		7	8	0
,, No. 81	,, ,,				
,, 300	,, ,,		5	12	0
,, No. 9620 T.B.	38 × 22		10	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18		8	0	0
,, 95950/97970					
,, Saraswati"	38 × 18				
,, "Tippoo" W/WWW	34 × 18		9	6	0
,, No. 50000	,, ,,		10	6	0
,, Nos. 33340/33350/	,, ,,				
,, No. 33360	,, ,,		11	6	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26 × 18				
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	,, ,,		6	14	0
,, No. 8000 T.B.	38 × 22		10	0	0
Ritchie's Nos 3500/4510/5520	28 × 18				
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820					
"Motor Car"	26 × 18				
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ	28 × 18		7	6	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per ceat. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	11	0	0 per case
White Rose	150°	,,	11	0	0 ,,
Chester	125°	,,	10	12	0 ,,
Monkey	125°	,,	9	2	0 ,,
Monkey Tins	125°	,,	8	2	0 2 tins.
Elephant Tins	125°	,,	7	15	0 2 ,,
Elephant Bulk	125°	,,	6	3	6 8 Imp. Gals

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	Apl. 15	1920
France	6	per cent	Apl. 8	1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 28	1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1	1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 30	1915
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10	1917
Sweden	6½	per cent	Jan. 31	1914
Spain	6	per cent	Oct. 22	1914
India { Bombay	9	per cent	Apl. 22	1920
India { Bengal	7	per cent	Feb. 12	1920
India { Madras	9	per cent	Apl. 15	1920

MONEY AND SHARE MARKE

May 7.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 21-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2.
D. D. on London 2 1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/1.
D. D. on Paris frcs. 610
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 685.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 116.
60 Days sight Rs. 108.
American Cross Rate $3.85Z.
Paris Cross Rate frcs. 63.30.
London Silver spot D. 62½d.
London Silver forward D. 60 5/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady on account of bears covering sales and some small outside buying also.

The following are closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2900 N., By. Cotton 1480, By. Dyeing 3820, By. Uniteds 2250 N., Century 1360, Cent. India 5470, Colaba 3265 Coorla 3280, Crescent 730, Currimbhoy 1255, David 1645, Fazulbhoy 1815, Finlay 1470, Ind. Malwa 692/8, Kastoorchand 2700, Kohinoor. 4415, Madhowji 4400, New Great 1100, New City 4100 N., Pearls 1360, Premier 310, Shapurji 362/8, Simplex 1085, Standard 3500 N., Swan 1380, Swadeshi 5870, Tata Mill 2850, Andhra Valley 775, Alcock 1190, By. Burma 820, Bt. Burma Petrol: 23/12, By. Tramway 1090, By. Steam 490, Bundi 58, Ind. Cement 620 N., Katni ord. 307½, Katni defd. 1725, New India Insur: 29/8, Shivrajpur 34, Tata ord. 190, Tata defd. 1065 Tata Hydro. 1195, Tata Oil 515, Scindia Steam 16 pr. Tata Bank 58.

CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 7.

Some activity has been noticeable in the chemicals market. Sodium Sulphide has been ruling very high, and the prices have abnormally advanced. Several transactions were closed at Rs. 50 per cent, and still the tendency is towards rise, in values. Zinc chloride also has slightly advanced and the prices fluctuate between Rs. 20 and 25 per cwt. Bleaching powder is also ruling high, and the stocks available from the market is scarce. The price ruling in the market is about Rs. 50. Bichromate of soda has gone a little further, and is quoted at Rs. 80 per cwt. Glanber salt, washing soda, and Turkey red oil are almost steady. The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide Rs. 50—55 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20—25 percwt.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 50 per cwt.
Bichromite soda Rs. 80 per cwt.
Acetic acid Rs. 13 (52 lbs.)
Hernative crystals Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Glanber salt Rs. 5 per cwt.
Washing soda Rs. 6 per cwt.
Turkey red oil (50 per cent) Rs. 30 per cwt.

"REDTOP" ELECTRIC STOVE

SOLE AGENTS —

Cheaps Economical & Safe Cooker.

Rs. 15 Circular sent
Rs. 17 on request

M. H. DINSHAW & Co.
Green Street, Fort Near Bombay Bank BOMBAY.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 7.

As reported in our last columns there is healthy demand for Alizarine. The steady demand from Ahmedabad continues. Again it is reported that the merchants in Ahmedabad have again resumed speculating in Alizarine, however the adulterated stuff is offered cheaper The other dyes are lying dormant; rates are almost the same as reported last time without significant business passing.

he quotations are:
Congo red Rs. 4-4 to 4/12 per lb
Direct green Rs. 5 per lb.
Magneta cyrstals Rs. 22 to 25 per lb.
Methyl violet Rs. 9 per lb.
Alizarine Rs. 1,800 to 2,000 per drum.
Auramine Rs. 7 per lb.
Sulphur black Rs. 1 to 1/8 per lb.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay May 7.

Throughout the whole week our market ruled very irregular and excited with strong advices from Home and Java and with continual buying by Firms of ready Sugar prices for ready sugars have been advanced by more than three rupees per cwt. all round. Forward positions are also in good demand and fair quantity changed hands amongst dealers in White Java July-September shipment c 84s to 86/6s per cwt F. B. Harbour, Karachi and Calcutta markets are strong and Offices buying ready sugar for Export. Java market is very excited with heavy speculation and prices have gone up very high as White Java is quoted 65 gilders for June, 63 for July and 60 gilders for August September F. O. B.

So far 2,500 Tons have been exported to England and America.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:
TMO Rs. 43-8.0 equal 88s, F. B. Harbour Stocks 85,000 By. Brown no stocks.
Soft Rs. 40-0-0 equal 83s, F. B. Harbour Stocks 85,000 Bags.
Mauritius Rs. 43-0-0. Stocks 65,000 Bags.
S. S. Umta arrived from Java with 33,000 Bags of Sugar.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE.

A correspondent writes:—

About 2,500 transfers were registered in Madras Stock Exchange during about 16 days working of the Exchange. The Madras Stock Exchange began its working on the 8th ultimo, the business was new to Madras, inspite of it, looking to the work done, the Exchange is at fair way to succes. It will be interesting to note that all these transfers are for Cash and no transfer was registered for Forward delivery. It is a gratifying sign to see that scrips are attaining their market value as Coimbatore, before the market opened, that is to say on the 7th was at 140 and the very next day touched 200 and is having a gradual rise to 280, so also is the case with Buckingham Carnatic and Madura. Buckingham, before the market opened, was quoted at 1700 and Madura at 350, but both of them have touched 8500 and 500.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

There was not much business done in Jute Shares to-day, prices ruling slightly easier. There was again a good demand for coal shares. In the Miscellaneous section cottons were slightly easier but improved towards the close.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Auckland 1/2, Bhulabararee 51, Central Pench 9/12, Fularibad 18/10, Govindpur 1'/8, Kosoonda 31/4, Marine 14/4, New Kendah 11/8. New Manbhoom 50, North Damuha 10/8, Gopalichuck 12/2.

Jute:—Century 12/14, Dalhousie 565, Hooghly 148, Howrah 44/12 small lot ex-dividend, Kamarhatty 930, Kanknarrah 749 small lot, Lansdowne 495, Nuddea 103/8, Reliance 47/4 ex-dividend.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Bengal Steam 322, Assam Saw Mills 16/12, Bank of Bengal 1755, Bengal Paper 103, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9/4 Prem, British Ceylon Corporation 21/6, British India Tobocco 10/8, British India Corporation (deferred) 19, British India Corporation 14, Frank Ross (Bombay) 10/4, Dunbar Cotton 600, Hume Pipe 16/6, Indian Iron and Steel 12 Prem, Indo Burmah Tin 9/8, Kumardhubi Engineering 31/4, Keshoram Cotton 19/2, Kluang Rubber 8/12, New Sevar Sugar 14/4, New Ring Mills Prefs 109, Premier Soap 12/4, Pioneer Sugar 15, Port Shipping 25, Scindia Steam Navigation 24 Prem, Somastipore Sugar 16/12, Walter Locke Ltd., 10/12, Burmah Finance and Mining 12, Burn & Co., 7 per cent Prefs 107, C. P. Cements 13, Calcutta Cigarette 2/8 Prem. Chrome Tanning 4/6, Indian Tanneries 11, Katirkool Oil 15/10.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 58/11, Small Lots at 59/4. War Bonds (Short loans) 98/8 per cent. 1925 at 99/8 per cent and 1928 at 100/8 per cent.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m 10 a.m. & p.m. 4 p m., and 10 p.m	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.753 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 ,,
Dew Point	74.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	2.8 ,,
Maximum temparature of Air	91.4 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.7 ,,
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind	132 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time, h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	May					May				
Fri	7		1	55a	25 8	7	m 9	6	16	5
Sat	8	m	1	40	27 2		7	54a	19	6
			2	27a	25 2	8	m 7	37	17	0
Sun	9	m	2	17	26 8		8	34a	20	0
			3	8a	24 7	9	m 8	12	17	9
Mon.	10	m	3	2	26 11		9	21a	20	4
			3	48a	24 1	10	m 8	53	18	6
Tues.	11	m	4	6	23 8		10	22a	20	6
			4	42a	25 2	11	m 9	57	19	4
Wed.	12		5	17a	23 7	12	m 11	14	20	4
Thu.	13	m	5	44	25 4		11	4 a	19	11
		m	6	37	24 0	13	m 0	54	19	7
		m	6	5a	25 3		0	43a	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May 7 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h.	10m.	Sunset. 7h.	2m.	
,, 8 (Saturday)	,, 6h	9m	,, 7h.	2m.	
,, 9 (Sunday)	,, 6h.	8m.	,, 7h.	3m.	
,, 10 (Monday)	,, 6h.	8m.	,, 7h.	3m.	
,, 11 (Tuesday	,, 6h.	7m.	,, 7h.	4m.	
,, 02 (Wednesday)	,, 6h.	6m.	,, 7h.	4m	
,, 6 (Thursday)	,, 6h.	5m.	,, 7h.	5m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April	3d.	4h.	24-7m.	p.m.
Last Quarter ,,	11d.	6h.	54-2m.	p.m
New Moon ,,	19d.	3h.	13-1m.	a.m
First Quarter ,,	25d.	6h.	57-5m.	p m

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

he following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 6th May, 1920.

Total amount of tenders received Bombay, £41,256,000; Elsewhere £48,258,000; Total £89,514,000.

Total amount accepted, Bombay £454,000; Elsewhere 546,000; Total 1,000,000.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

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65, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.

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FAITHFUL
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Sole Agents:

N. Lallubhai & Co.,

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For trial samples and particulars write to—

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Furgusson Road, PAREL,

or to

Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.

Managing Agents:

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Absolutely Painless Dentistry

Moderate Fees.

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Prof. T. K. Gajjar's

Influenza Preventive and Curative

One of the greatest triumphs of Prof. T. K. Gajjar saved millions in the last epidemic.

It is always advisable to stock a bottle 4 oz. Re 1.

KEMP & CO.,

BOMBAY.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th May, 1920 was 29.986 inches on the 2nd February, 1920 was 30.134 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to morcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the ancroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-40 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

Captain Ranza, the Italian aviator left Allahabad on Friday for Calcutta at ten minutes to six, accompanied by his mechanic in his S.V.A. biplane.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. instead of on the 6th Idem as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, May 9.

C. K. P. Co-operative Credit Society's Fifth Annual General Meeting at the Dadar English School Hall at 4 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G, I, P, RAILWAY,

	Bombay, Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail,"

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE

TAMHANE.—Mrs. Laxmibai N. revered Mother of Mr. Baburao alis V N. Tamhane, Proprietor, Indian Commercial Bureau, Bombay, at Thana on Wednesday the 5th instant of Pneumonia.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Bn. (I.D.F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

"CHAWL PANCHAYATS."

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League Bombay there will be a public discussion on 'Chawl Panchayats' to-morrow at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY MOTOR CHAUFFEURS' UNION

A public meeting of all Motor Drivers will be held to-morrow at 12 noon in the Vanita Vishram Hall near Gandha va Maha Vidyalava and Opposite to Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

ALL-INDIA MARATHA CONFERENCE.

A public meeting of all the Maratha residents of the city will be held at Prabhadevi, opp. Textile Mills, to-day at 8 30 p.m. when Mr. R. A. Gole will speak on "The Work Before Us."

KHILAFAT FUND.

The Central Khilafat Committee has received the following donations to the Khilafat Fund:—Mr. Mohamedbhoy Dataobhoy, Rs. 5,000; Khilafat Committee Bhiwadi Rs. 2,500; Muslim Victoria Drivers of Bapti Road, Bombay, Rs. 603.

A CONDOLATORY MEETING.

Under the auspices of The South Indian Club a meeting of the South Indian residents of Bombay will be held at the club premisses (Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road) to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to express the deep sense of sorrow of the community at the sad demise of Prof. Ramanujam.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

There will be a public gathering at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), to-day 6.15 p.m. (S.T.), when short speeches will be delivered in memory of Madam Blavatsky followed by songs and music.

The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CITY'S MORTALITY

106 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Thursday as aginst 233 on the coresponding day of last year and 111 on that of 1918. One attack and 1 death from plague, 1 attack and 1 death from small-pox and 4 attacks and 6 deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co, Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London.—Urgent triple rates, heus; Full rate Ordinary 1 day; Deferred, 2 days.

London to Bombay.—Urgent triplie rates, 9 hours; Full rate Ordinary, 1½ days; Deferred, 3 days.

"HOW TO AVOID DISEASES?"

Under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, a lecture on "Sanitation and how to avoid diseases" will be delivered by Mr. Jhabwalla, in the Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall (next to Godiji Jain Temple Pydhoni) with Magic Lantern slides to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) There will be special accommodation for ladies.

THE BELIEFS OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT THE PROPHET.

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Targibo Taalime Islam, Habib Building, Bhindi Bazar, a public lecture will be delivered by Mowlana Molvi Fazle Husain Salim Varesi Sahib on "The Beliefs of Non-Muslims about the Prophet," to-morrow at 9 p.m. (B.T.) at the Anjuman Hall, when Mowlana Molvi Sufi Mir Mohamed Yackoob Sahib will preside.

CORRECTIONS.

In the list of donations to the Kalyanpur School Fund, which was published yesterday, the donation from Mr. Hansraj Pragji was wrongly stated to be Rs. 25. The correct amount is Rs. 50.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau writes to us that the telegram about the Khapoil tail water monopoly was addressed to the Board of Industries and Munitions and not to Sir George Barnes.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

EXCELSIOR.

At the Excelsior Theatre (where, by the way, preparations are now being made for the Monsoon, which everybody appears to be expecting earlier than usual) when the Bandman Comedy Company is not in possession of the boards there is a bright film programme which includes a couple of comics and an interesting drama by Victorien Sardou. The story of the drama is that of a Countess who falls in love with an actor. The actor also falls in love with her, and the Count discovers them in a compromising situation as a result of which he dismisses the wife from the house and tells his little daughter that her mother is dead.

Deserted by her actor-lover (actors always were fickle!) the Countess is forced to take to the stage for a living. And she makes a better success with her acting than she has with life in general. She beomes famous under an assumed name. One day the Count goes to see this wonderful actress who has risen like a star on the firmament. He discovers that she is his wife. "Mother! Mother!" cries the little girl, who is also present in the theatre. The Countess swoons away—so like woman, that. The Count is persuaded to visit her in her room. Result—reconciliation, with every body happy once more.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

At the Empress Theatre this week the film which has for the past few weeks been filling this theatre to the doors is brought to a thrilling climax in four episodes which are the most remarkable of the whole series.

Riding across a crumbling bridge is one of the ways in which Antonio Moreno imperils his life in the twelfth episode. The villain of the play, known as the Red Mask has chopped away all the supporting timbers of the bridge except the two centre ones. These he knocks loose and ties the end of a long rope to them. The other end of the rope he fastens to the pommel of his saddle. Just as Moreno, the hero of the film, reaches the centre of the bridge the villain whips his horse sharply. The horse starts to dash down the road, pulling at the lariat thus withdrawing the bridge's last two supporting timbers. It collapses, and Moreno is seen going down with it.

Then in the thriteenth episode remarkable performances with the lariat are among the features. In one scene, by the manipulation of three ropes two men caught on a collapsible bridge are able to swing themselves across a chasm; while a lariat thrown from the top of a cliff lassoes Carol Holloway, who lies at the bottom, and a rope also assists Moreno from drowning in a mountain lake which has insurmountable sides.

In the next episode Moreno is to be seen imprisoned in a high water tank with the water gradually rising to drown him. Just before the water chokes him he frees himself from his bonds and succeeds in escaping.

Then in the final episode we are reminded of Mazeppa's famous ride. Moreno is lashed to a horse, and the animal, wild from the stings of a whip, is turned adrift. Down a narrow and almost impassable road that leads to a cliff of uncalable height the horse dashes madly with its human, helpless burden. It reaches the edge of the cliff. Just behind is Carol Holloway, urging her racing horse to a still greater speed, and just at the brink she saves Moreno from the peril that threatens him.

There can be no doubt about the success of this film. It has been instantneous. One great advantage about the film has been that the cinema goer has been able to take it up at any point and to gather the threads of what has gone before. This serial film promises to be successful.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Succeeding last week's pictured "Beauty Proof" will be presented the film "With Edged Tools" at the Royal Opera House a story of the domestic type by W. Seton Merriman, involving a trip to the West Coast of Africa and to Central Africa. The son of Sir John Meredith, Jack, is in love with a charming society beauty, but Sir John does not view the match with favour. As Jack is depending upon his father's money for his living, he decides to try his luck in West Africa. Millicent Chyne, the girl he loves, promising to wait for his return. With Jack out of the way, Millicent openly flirts with Guy Oscard, a big game hunter who has plenty of money.

Jack meets an old friend on the West Coast, and through his instrumentality Jack learns of the existence of a wonderful herb with powers of health giving. The two decide to exploit this herb, and it is soon found to be a herb out of the ordinary. In course of time, it is found necessary that capital is required and Jack's partner suggests that a big game hunter known to him in England should be apreached to take a share in the concern. The partner goes to London and brings out the very man who has been encouraged by Jack's sweetheart. The two meet, but neither of them knows of the other's associations with Millicent Chyne. The three make good, and in course of time Guy Oscard is sent to England with the first consignment of the herb and its sale is very satisfactory. Guy had previously extracted a promise from Millicent to wait for his return, and upon his arrival in London, they become engaged. Jack in the meantime becomes ill and goes to the coast where he is nursed by the sister of his friend, her name being Jocelyn Gordon. Upon returning to Central India, Jack is just on the point of getting away to England, when some trouble with the savages breaks out, and Jack's life is in peril.

Jack asks his partner to render help, but when he takes no notice Jocelva cables to Guy to come out to West Africa to help Jack. Guy obeys the instructions, and Jack's strength being gone, his health necessitates his sailing for home. He has amassed a forune and goes to claim Millicent. Jack's father grudgingly consents, on condition that the marriage shall not take place before the expiration of two months. In the meantime Guy comes back to England, and on the very eve of the marriage, Jack's father arranges that Guy shall meet the prospective bride and bridegroom. This Guy does, and to his utter dismay he finds the happy couple viewing the wedding presents.

For the first time the two men learn of the secret duplicity of the girl and they do not hesitate to give her the cold shoulder, much to the satisfaction of Jack's father. In this way Millicent learns that she has carried on a very bold enterprise "With Edged Tools." Jack now opens up a strong friendship with Jocelyn, the sister of his friend in the West Coast and eventually they marry.

THE EMPIRE.

That well-known and versatile cinema actress, Miss Margarita Fisher, is once more to be seen at the Empire Theatre this week in a five part comedy-drama which has as its title "Ann's Finish" a production scintilating with merriment, with many humorous complications intermixed with mystery. Miss Fisher is in this film "a flapper queen," and it is a role which suits her like a tailor made costume.

The story of this film centres round the daughter of a millionaire lumber king, a girl of spirit—"some" spirit. Her spirits are so high that she gets herself expelled from several schools, and then she is sent to a select academy to finish off her education.

There she plays the very devil with the discipline of the establishment and is in continous hot water through her mischievous pranks. One night a young millionaire finds himself in the college grounds (why?—Well, that's a secret) and to escape being discovered he runs up a fire escape and enters Ann's bedroom. There Ann discovers him hiding. She is just about to give the alarm when he "confesses" to her that this is his first burglary and declares that it would bring his poor, dear old mother to the grave if she heard of it.

So the good natured Ann hides him in the clothes press. He is discovered when the search is made for the "burglar" and to save him our hoydenish little flapper declares that he is her husband, whom she has secretly married. That means that Ann must be expelled once more, the principal agrees to postpone the event.

In the meantime three real burglars decide to burgle the academy. Ann displays great bravery, and by reason of it is forgiven by her principal. Then there comes the necessity of dealing with the fact that she is supposed to be married. She decides that her "husband" has died in the war, and very romantic is her subsequent career in widow's weeds. But there comes a time some day when "husband" and "wife" are brought together again in circumstances which are full of interest and she decides to foresake her widow's weeds for the bridal bouquet.

A charming film in every way. With it there is being shown a bright comic film which brings a breath of the briny on a hot night. An excellent programme in every respect is that which is being shown at the Empire this week.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The Bandman Comedy Company has during the pastweek been doing excellent business. The size of the audiences has been surprising when it is remembered what a big rival attraction there has been at the oher end of the city, and it is certainly a feather in the cap of this company that it has been able to fill the theatre almost every night of the week.

Bandman's are better now than they were when they were here a few weeks ago, and that is saying a lot. There is very much more finish about their performances. The company has got acclimatised. It has settled down to its work, and it would be difficult in this country to improve upon the interpretations of the excellent plays and comedies which the company presents for the amusement and education of the public.

The present visit is to be a very short one, which is all the more reason why the most should be made of it. There is a big attraction for to-night, when a scintilating comedy, "Goodnight Nurse" is down for presentation for the first time in Bombay. This is the sort of comedy which provides an evening's boisterous merriment.

Pierrot Pie is to follow the Bandman Company at the Excelsior, and then to have a return visit from Daniel Frawley and his clever colleagues.

WEST END CINEMA.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present this week at the West End Cinema the great Morality play of the age by William Fox: "Why I would not Marry?" It is an excellent photo drama depicting the love-trials of the most beautiful woman on the earth. Adele Moore stands faltering at the threshold of her life, wondering. God lets her look into the future and what does she see there? The drama shows you a vivid picture of her experiences.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Bombay have now received instructions from the Directors of the P. and O. Co. to receive from persons who have not nominees in England applications for shares in the P. and O. Banking Corporation of which the subscription lists are now open in London. Subscriptions are payable £1 on application £5 on allotment £4-2-6 on 1st July. Applications for shares must be accompanied by drafts on Bombay Banks for the equivalent of £1 per share applied for at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling subject to subsequent adjustment of exchange. Applicants who are shareholders in the P. and O. Company should state this fact when applying for shares in the P. and O. Banking Corporation. Full or any allotment cannot be guaranteed.

GALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The market for jute shares was easier today, without much business passing. There was a strong demand fo rcoal shares certain stocks showing a further advance in price. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares opened weak but improved towards the close. The market will be closed on Saturday.

The following were the closing quotations:

Coal:—Aurrung 10/4; Barabani 14/8; Bengal 804; Bhalgora 39/12; Bhuanbararee 51; Bokaro and Ramgur 23/12; Burrakur 48/8 s. l.; Empire 9/8; Fularibad 13/12; Equitable 47; Jasnadih 13/4; Gopalichuck 12/4; Govindpur 21/4 Kosoonda 31/8; Kuardi 28/12 Neetooria 13/12; New Kessurgarh 32; Nodiha 15; Rassuan 9/4; Samla Kendra 20; Seebpore 38/4 prem; Sendra 35; Singaran 13; South Govindpur 8/8; Standard 77.

Jute:—Alliance 695 s. l.; Auckland 480 ex divi.; Budge Budge 650; Century 12/14; Clive A prefs 107; Craigs 3/2 prem; Empire 82/8; Gondolpara 1709 s.l.; Howrah 44/10; Hooghly 139, Kamarhatty 947 s.l.; Kanknarrah 754 s.l.; Kelvin 1126 odd lot; Lansdowne 493; Naihati prefs 109; Northbrook 91/8 s.l.; Reliance 47/12 Standard 760.

Miscellaneous: A eme oil 7/8; Assam Sugar 10/4; Albion Jute 5% per cent. debs 85; Bengal Paper 10; Bengal Bridges and bolts 9/4 prem, Bengal Potteries 1/12 prems British India Corporation 14 and deferred 18/8 odd lot; Burma Finance and Mining 12/4; Central Provinces Cement 13; Dunbar Cotton 806; Fort Gloster 5½ per cent. debs 86. Frank Ross (Calcutta) 16 com divi; Hatirkool Oil 16; Howrah 39/8; Ivan Jones 14; eshoram Cotton 20/12; Kumardhubi Engineering 30/4; Madans Theatre 16; Marshall Sons (India) New 10/10; Karachi Bank 2/6 prem; New Savem Sugar 15/4; Pioneer Sugar 14/12; Scindia Steam Navigation 26 prem; Tata Industrial Bank 42 prem s. l.; Tittaghur Paper 90; Thornycroft (India) 4 prem.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 58/12; and small lots at Rs. 59. War Bonds (short loans) 99/8 per cent, 1925 at 99/6 and 1928 at 100/8 per cent.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

N.-W. RAILWAV (5) BEAT LUSITANIANS (1).

A GREAT AND CLEAN FIGHT.

The meeting between these two teams in the semi-final round of the Aga Khan Hockey tournament attracted a vast crowd of spectators on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Friday, which the Lahore men with a crippled side, won by the substantial margin of four goals, the scores being five goals to one. It was a great and clean fight, in which the Lahore team had decidedly a bigger share in attack, although in fairness to the beaten team it should be stated that they missed some more open chances of scoring than what their opponents did. That the visitors, in spite of the severe handicap of L. H. Smith the mainstay of their defence, playing as goal instead of in his usual position in centre half, were a better-balanced and a more all round team with hardly a weak point in them, even the most staunch supporters of the Lusitanians will not deny. The better team won the day's play after a clean and fast struggle and be it said to the credit of the Lusitanians that they took defeat with perfect good grace. Their defect lay in their defence in which Pais, the centre-half, played a superb game most untiringly from the beginning to the end. Of their remaining defenders nothing much can be said judging from their Friday's exhibition, save that when they got a chance, they cleared the ball with hard hits. As for spoiling tactics not one except Pais was to be seen to any advantage. Pitted against a fast and tricky set of forwards whose stick-work was more finished, the defence of the Lusitanians was deplorably weak, both judgment and alacrity being wanted. This naturally hampered the movements of their forwards who hardly had any help from the line behind them, excepting from Pais, who did all he possibly could. On a few occasions, the Lusitanian forwards indulged in fine passing bouts, Nelson D'Souza and Johnnie D'Souza being pre-eminently clever and judicious in their passes and returns. Of the other forwards, they were more or less individualistic, anxiety for personal glory taking away their sense of utility in combination, with a little more support from their halfbacks, the Lusitanians forwards could certainly have shown better form.

Better stoppages and greater understanding and coolness characterised the forward play, of the Lahore team which, however, was not altogether without hard hitting and wing to wing passes, which favour their progress not unfrequently, as they looked quite adept in taking up long and hard passes. L. H. Smith's illness and injury to L. A. Smith were greater handicaps, but they rose to the occasion and with Manning coming in place of L. H. Smith—a very good understudy—and Busher pressed into service, the forwards were forging ahead very well at times and this realised them no less than five goals to their opponents' one. Where every one played for all he was worth it, will be invidious to mention any particular player for special prominence. The Railway backs were quick and clever in return, while Smith in goal was certainly not in his element. On the whole, the struggle proved a very fast and clean affair the balance of exchanges being decidedly in favour of the winning team.

THE GAME.

The operations began at 5-30 p.m. and from the bully-off the Railway forwards made rush for the Lusitanian goal. Off a pass from Gardiner, Holloway got an opening but his shot went wide of the mark. The Lahore forwards kept in attacking for the following five minutes and forced two corners in quick succession not one of which was improved upon. Pais at this stage was an embodiment of motion and his tenacity and cool judgment in spoiling opposing tactics were highly commendable. Eventually Nelson D'Souza got an opening and rushed past Gardiner with clever passes to Johnnie D'Souza but S. Smith rushed up and sent the ball to touch. From the throw in the Lusitanian forwards went down again and forced a corner which was unproductive. Crunden soon after being put in possession, dribbled down and took the ball in the Lusitanian twenty-five but Faria cleared the situation and sent the ball to the Nelson D'Souza who got past the Railway halves but was soon returned. An up-and-down game followed and both goals were attacked in turn—but the forwards on either side shot wide and neither citadel fell inspite of strenuous efforts. "Sticks" against Sollis resulted in a short corner which proved abortive. The forwards of the Lusitanians were thereafter seen to considerable advantage but the Lahore defence stood the test well and some mid-field play followed, in which fast returns and clever dribbling by either quintette increased the interest of the spectators, which was punctuated by rounds of vociferous applause. The better training and more intelligent conception of the game of hockey were manifest in the Lahore team, but all the same the local team true to it but all the same the local team true to its best traditions rose to the occasion and after being subjected to a temporary spell of attack, the Lusitanians woke up and Marcus D'Souza snapping up a pass from Nelson D'Souza (in spite of warning by Cyriaco D'Souza) from a palpably offside position, dribbled down and beat Smith standing between the sticks, with a low rasping shot, amidst loud applause of Lusitanian supporters.

LUSITANIANS ..... One goal.
N. W. RAILWAY ..... Nil.

The attack that followed from the bully-off on the Railway defence was very short-lived and the Railway men retaliated in a most determined style. A sweeping movement by the Lahore forwards ended with Annett scoring the first goal for his side, thus equalising:—

LUSITANIANS ..... One goal.
N. W. RAILWAY ..... One goal.

The exchanges grew very exciting thereafter, both teams attempting to secure the lead. But the Lahore forwards looked more business-like and made matters very hot for the Lusitanian defence and sortie after sortie followed which, however, proved fruitless. Soon after half-time was called with the score one goal all

SECOND HALF.

On resuming after the interval, both teams attacked in turn, but the bustling movements of the visiting team gradually upset the balance of the Lusitanian defence and Crunden secured the lead for the N. W. Railway team with an uppish shot which Sollis failed to stop.

N. W. RAILWAY ..... Two goals.
LUSITANIANS ..... One goal.

Play still centred round the Lusitanian goal and the Lahore team forced a corner. Pais very timely stopped the shot. The Lusitanians now strained every nerve to get on equal terms and succeeded in changing the venue of operations to the other territory. But Manning, Gardiner and S. Smith offered stubborn resistance and sent the ball to the other half of the ground time and again. Off a pass from Gardiner, Garstin sprinted down the left and getting past Martin and Faria sent in a well-directed shot which Sollis stopped in brilliant style. The attack was fairly well-sustained and Crunden took his chance to increase the lead by an erratic shot. It was now the Lusitanians' turn to attack. Nelson D'Souza got down with tricky dodges and sent on To Cyriaco D'Souza, who shot, but the ball sailed over the netted area. Perkins thereafter made some very good openings with brilliant runs outpacing Pinto and Dominic but his passes went abegging. The Railway forwards then forced a corner and from the melee that ensued in front of the Lusitanian goal Holloway sent in a beautiful shot. The ball glanced from one of the defenders and went into the net.

N. W. RAILWAY ..... Three goals.
LUSITANIANS ..... One goal.

Continuing to attack the North-Western Railway forwards romped round the Lusitanians defence and Annett dodging past the local backs, neatly put the ball through, thus increasing the lead.

N. W. RAILWAY ..... Four goals.
LUSITANIANS ..... One goal.

During the following five minutes, Crunden got another lovely chance, but Sollis rushed out and saved the situation. The monotony of persistent attack by the Lahore forwards was soon relieved by Nelson D'Souza making a splendid dash in combination with Johnnie D'Souza. Nelson D'Souza sent on to the Marcus D'Souza, who, while on the point of shooting, was robbed by Busher who sent the ball to Garstin. Another rush by the Railway forwards resulted in Crunden scoring the fifth goal for his side—a beautiful one-handed effort. No further score was recorded and with the call of "full time" the scores stood:—

N. W. RAILWAY ..... Five goals.
LUSITANIANS ..... One goal.

The teams were:—

N. W. Railway (Lahore):—L. H. Smith, S. Smith and M. Nagle; Busher, Manning and Gardiner; Perkins, Annett, Crunden, Holloway and Garstin.

Lusitanians.—Sollis; Faria and Dominic; Martin, Pais and Pinto; Johnnie D'Souza, Nelson D'Souza, Marcus D'Souza, Cyriace D'Souza and Saldanha.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S GAME (SEMI-FINAL).

Hornets v. Grant Medical College.

Umpires:—Messrs. Bhattacharjee and McDermot.

As arranged at present the final will be played on Monday.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament the final was played off to-day, when Assansole beat Jamalpore by five goals to one. The game took place on the Calcutta ground and was witnessed by the biggest crowd of the season. Although Asansole won by a big margin that was not a true index of the game for Jamalpore had quite as much of the play as their opponents. Jamalpore did everything till they reached the circle and then they spoilt their chances either by shooting wildly or by hesitation. It is to be noted that the finalists of this year both belong to the East Indian Railway. Robinson of Asansole was the best forward of the day and Fitzwilliams of Jamalpore the best defender.

FAMINE IN PURI DISTRICT

PEOPLE DYING OF STARVATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PURI, May 7.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, member af the Servants of India Society, returned to-day after visiting the part of the Puri district between Bhargavi and Kushabadra and latter and Devi rivers. Mr. Thakkar visited 40 villages and toured 100 miles mostly in roadless area with Babu Nilkantha Das. The year 1918-19 was one of general distress consequent on scarcity and high prices, on the top of which there came floods in the rivers mentioned above in August last, submerging large tracts to the depth of ten feet. The distressed area is about 250 square miles and consists of over 400 villages with a population of one lakh and a half. The distress has developed since August last and continues to be acute up to-day and may grow more acute in the next rainy season. Non-official relief in rice doles was given in the meantime though partially and Rai Bahadur Saktichand opened an Orphanage and hospital for the homeless. Government's attention was drawn by the "Searchlight" of Patna and the Seva Samaj and by questions in the local Legislative Council from time to time, but nothing was done till the visit of the Lituenant-Governor, Sir Edward Gait, on 7th April last. Since then gratuitous relief is being given over to 5,000 persons from four centres and, three free kitchens are opened. But village works for able-bodied persons are badly needed and gratuitous relief needs extension to reach more villages and persons. In the meantime, the famine has taken a fairly heavy toll of human lives. During Mr. Thakkar's limited inquiry extending to eight days, over 400 deaths by stravation were reported by reliable persons to have already occurred and the total mortality due to famine may be thus computed over 1,500 persons at a very modest estimate. Starvation deaths are still taking place daily, though not recorded as such in the village registers. In one village the death register was not filled up for the past 45 days, during which period not less than 25 persons are believed to have died therein. The present relief is inadequate and reaches only those who can walk several miles to receive it. To the sick and decrepit it is not given in their villages as it should be. Private charity too is badly needed for supplying cloth and milk and paying funeral expenses as human sculls are thereable in village creamation grounds.

A VILLAGE BURNT.

PEOPLE LEFT DESTITUTE.

NO WATER TO QUENCH FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 6.

A fire occurred yesterday about midday in Kasaila, a village situated near the Lucknow Paper Mills. The village Patwari telephoned the authorities at Lucknow and the Tahsildar hastened to the spot. Although the villagers of the surrounding villages helped, the fire could not be extinguished for want of water as the entire village had only one small well. The village consisted of sixty thatched houses and all of them were burnt. No life was lost but heaps of grain and other belongings of villagers were totally destroyed and the people are left destitute. The village belongs to the Nazul Department. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 15,000.

FIRES AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 6.

Three fires are reported to have occurred in Delhi in the past twenty-four hours. The most serious was that which broke out in the densely populated and narrow street near the Bazar Khari Baoli, where a big godown containing colours and drugs was gutted. The police fire brigade with both of their engines were soon on the spot and did effective work. The fire was restricted to the building where it originated. The estimated loss is about Rs. one lakh.

FIRST KARNATAK CONFERENCE

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The provincial Standing Committee of the above Conference has sent the following for publication:—

Owing to the disruption of the Karnatak by reason of its component parts being distributed over several provinces, it has been left far behind in the race for progress in national uplift by other sister linguistic units in the country.

I is, therefore, high time, that the work of bringing about the political, social and industrial regeneration of the Karnatak should be taken in hand. Such an action is specially called for at present in view of the Reforms Act and the Royal Proclamation which render quite indispensable the education of the public openion by explaining to the people the new rights gained and the proper use to be made of those rights.

To do this kind of work again, Conferences on language basis are the most convenient and have answered the purpose best as in the cases of the Gujerat Sabha, the Andhra Sabha, etc. This views has received the fullest support not only from the leaders from all the parts of the Karnatak but from several leaders throughout India.

Hence it is that the people of the Dharwar District have ventured to undertake to organise this year the 1st Karnatak Conference with the following subjects, viz.

(a) To bring about by constitutional means the regeneration of the Karnatak by awakening public spirit among the people by bringing together and promoting the moral, mental, economical and industrial resources of the country.

(b) To voice forth the view of the Karnatack on subjects specially concerning it, such as a separate Karnatak Province, an independant Karnatak University, a special Karnatak Harbour, etc.

(c) It should be clearly understood that this movement is started without any reference to caste or creed and has nothing to do with any party or faction nor with any linguistic bias, but with the one predominating and pure object of the welfare of the Karnatak. All the Karnatak brethren are therefore requested to see that the proposed Conference will be a sure success.

"CREATING DISCONTENT."

NOTICE ON MAULANA RASHED.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Notice has been served on Maulana Fadhir *alias* Maulana Rashed of Allahabad by the District Magistrate to show cause why he should not under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code be ordered to give a personal security of Rs. 500 and two reliable securities of Rs. 250 each for one year. The notice which is in Urdu says in effect that in the speeches which he delivered at different places on the 27th Feb., 22nd March and 5th and 9th April he tried to create ideas of enmity and dissension between the Mahomedan and Christian subjects of His Majesty and alleged against. Englishmen that they are inciting massacres of Mahomedans and also tried to create discontent against Government. The hearing has been posted to the 17th instant.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 8, 1920.

FACT AND SPECULATION.

We have received from the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter a pamphlet on the subject of Co-operation. As the exercise of this quality is engaging the attention of the public, Mr. Mitter's views, though somewhat dry and unexciting, deserve attention. The title of the publication, if somewhat lengthy, gives complete expression to the subject of the enquiry. The topic of "Indo-British Co-operation—whether conducive to mutual self-interest" can have but one answer, but the mention of the term "Indo-British" suggests a line of reflection which is also the one obstacle in the way of achieving co-operation between the races in India. The term "Indo-British" no doubt, must readily recall the Sydenhamite attitude of mind which, with its various stages of dilution, represents the chief obstacle towards the realisation of concord and goodwill. For more than a century, Indians were instructed in the belief that their paramount duty consisted of loyalty, and the emergence of the word co-operation marks a distinct advance on the time when our duty was said to be exclusively one of grateful subserviency. Mr. Mitter in his foreword states the conviction that the British being the stronger element, much will depend on their attitude. The pamphlet definitely excludes the sentimental vein and considers the value of co-operation in terms of economic assets; so that, far from being a political thesis, his essay investigates the importance of mutual goodwill in the economic revival of India. Mr. Mitter's conclusion is that from the view-point of material self-interest, the virtue of co-operation between Englishmen and Indians would be a sound, paying investment for all parties. The topic of political reform hence has small place in his enquiry and his views would have been as sound and unexceptionable in 1850 as they are in 1920. The opinion that the economic strength of India is really an advantage to British trade-interests happens to be as old as the time of Sir Thomas Munro who pleaded that the stability of Indians represented an added facility to British Commerce. In fact, the argument that higher standards of comfort and increased purchasing power are of value from a purely business point of view, is fairly threadbare.

Mr. Mitter gives a few disjointed facts regarding the commercial relationships between India and Britain, but the parade of figures is not brought into any exact line of argument touching the future development of Indo-British trade. The position of India as a producer and exporter of raw-materials, which are repurchased as manufactures, is both abject and economically debilitating. Mr. Mitter says rightly that India has suffered herself to be exploited to the common detriment of India and Great Britain. The institution of national industries in the country ought to absorb the raw-materials that are the staple of foreign manufactures. The question is whether British manufacturers, whose industries are not located in India, would look upon the consumption of Indian raw materials in this country with sufficient tolerance. Will capitalists in the Empire look on the rapid evolution of India as a self-sufficing and self-supplying country, with favour? In the eyes of British manufacturers—and while we speak of them we do not accept the views of Mr. Mitter who restricts consideration to the United Kingdom as apart from the Empire—India is preferably a storehouse of natural products to be received abroad for industrial purposes. In their acceptance, India ought to produce raw materials and Indians ought, on the whole, be ready purchasers of imported commodities. Mr. Mitter is right when he says that the development of local industries will engage the services of a larger number of educated men, Indian and European, and afford employment to thousands of workmen in the land. But do English industrialists take such a wide view of the advantages of co-operation as to justify the assumption that joint enterprise is merely a matter of mood? As distinct from Mr. Mitter's conjecture, is it not conceivable that British prospectors might prefer to run concerns as monopolies to the exclusion of Indians so far as it is possible and try to conserve industrial production in the land as their sole interest? Of course, economic circumstances often tend to co-operation, but it is too early to hazard the view that Englishmen developing concerns in India will necessarily see the economic virtues of co-operation as distinct from predominance. British businessmen now do much of the high-class banking; they develop collieries, plantations, monopolist industries. From our limited observation, we think that the bias is towards the capture of exclusive fields and the acquisition of special privileges. If Mr. Mitter reflects on the meaning of monopolist awards like those secured by the Attock Oil Company and the Khopoli Land Company, he may perceive that the quality of co-operation and equal opportunities have not commended themselves to the acceptance of industrialists. Hence his argument about the economic value of racial co-operation seems yet to be an academic proposition. The element of competition is as strong and artificially stimulated as ever, and it is too early to dilate on pious wishes as achievable hopes.

His indulgence in pious aspirations makes Mr. Mitter lose his bearings a little and he fails to proceed to the very relevant question whether a patriotic Government, animated by Indian sentiment, is not essential to the equalisation of opportunities in the country. Currency policy, careful discrimination in the institution of tariffs and state-facilities do not enter the mind of Mr. Mitter in his laudable absorption of a single idea. "Experience shows that where a really efficient Indian has combined with an efficient British organiser or expert the results have been generally satisfactory." That is quite true, and the proposition leads the writer to the question of securing efficient, trained Indians. The paucity of efficient industrialists familiar with advanced processes of manufacture and research, is well-known. But the trend of European and American experts, on whom we have to depend through inadequate facilities of training, has not been very encouraging to Indian talent. At any rate, the talk of co-operation and generous instruction, has been found in practice to be rather hollow. Take the question of banking or the maintenance of factories. Inspite of Indian authority, the impartation of knowledge has been the despair of talented apprentices. We are told that the scheme of advanced instruction to promising Indians, in the science of banking, has been causing great disappointment in one of our local banks, but the fault happens to be that of captious and inconsiderate instructors who are thoroughly pleased with the scheme of foreign recruitment in higher branches of banking. Mr. Mitter says: "In the common interests of successful competition for securing a portion of the world-market, it is therefore necessary to provide for education and training in India for all classes." The education and training in India which are expected to flow from practical association in business-houses and factories, are exceedingly limited. It is lamentable, but it is true: and therefore the remedy lies not so much in pinning our faith to pleasing notions of co-operation and disinterested companionship, but in providing for facilities of training in all branches of business and research in India. The task is not easy, but it must not be deferred through illusory hopes of finding automatic short-cuts. On political and public activities, on which Mr. Mitter is forced to dwell by the pressure of his own arguments he says: "Influential members of the Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations, the European Defence Associations, as also some leading and representative Europeans have offered to co-operate with Indians." It is very cheerful news, and we trust that circumstances will prove that Mr. Mitter is well-informed. Mr. Mitter asks: "Will the non-official Britisher set out a constructive programme or at any rate, a constructive policy? Or will be content himself by remaining a mere critic, a role in which he so often and so strongly criticises his Indian fellow-citizen?" As for officials, Mr. Mitter plumbs for "full faith" in them. Their loyal co-operation is still an unaccomplished fact, but let us realise the difficulties of temperament encountered in their trying to adjust themselves to new situations. A certain amount of suspicion and racial acerbity is inevitable during the slow process of the adjustment to new conditions but as ill-fitting elements are eliminated in time, the evil ought to lessen. It is a pity that transitions are not easy to tide over, but let us recognise the natural difficulty of the bureaucrat in settling down to fresh interests with due subordination of his hitherto uncurbed will. In the meanwhile we accept the conclusion that co-operation is an element of self-interest for all parties, but we are not yet in the wonderland of love.

A PERNICIOUS SYSTEM

The gambling mania in the Share Market is fast becoming very demoralizing—in fact, as demoralizing as the condition that prevailed when the bucket shops spread ruin all over Bombay. This state of things is causing serious apprehension in the minds of all who have the welfare of the city at heart. Under the guise of speculation, thousands are attracted to the share market, and every month we hear of widespread ruin and calamity. The cause of this great evil is undoubtedly the *vaida* system which tempts many to try their fortune in the share market with far more disastrous results than even on the race course. The *vaida* system is briefly this. A person goes to the share bazaar and easily gets a broker to buy or sell shares for him on the monthly system of settlement, without the slightest intention of taking or giving delivery of the shares. All he does is to sign a contract to the effect that he has bought or sold so many shares; at the end of the *vaida* or settlement, he receives or pays the difference in the value of these shares. This sort of transaction is a different thing altogether from genuine investment and it ought not to be difficult to distinguish between the two. In a genuine transaction, notice is usually given, at the time of the negotiation, of the intention of the client. If he wishes to take delivery the amount is paid at once or if he wishes to deliver shares for sale the shares are are generally handed down at once. But in the *vaida* system no such understanding exists. The broker, who is tempted to make money takes the risk of the business; in case of difficulty he depends on the Court of Law to uphold his transaction. It is, therefore, clear to any one that the brokers would not throw any temptation in the way of any one if the Courts of Law did not uphold such business. The judicial recognition encourages a broker to do business rather freely, and the public, who find many brokers so accommodating, are tempted to be reckless in trying their fortune, too often with disastrous result. Our contention is that this new social evil in Bombay will grow in volume unless the Courts of Law wake up to the reality of its menace. If the Courts were to reject such cases to-morrow, the brokers would at once devise their own protection. They would refuse to do business for many people except on good security. We repeat that ere-long this intolerable state of thing is bound to lead to widespread ruin and calamity and it behoves the authorities to take timely measures to discourage this evil. The easiest way is not to recognize *vaida* transaction in a Court of Law.

Notes of the Day

Development of Ports.

Bombay will no doubt feel elated at the high tribute paid to her by so eminent an authority as Sir George Buchanan, who described her as the premier port in India. On the other hand, Calcutta is, in his opinion, one of the most backward ports in the East. The main reason why Calcutta, in spite of the larger volume of traffic it has to handle, is lagging behind Bombay, is because, according to Sir George Buchanan, the latter has been fortunate in having had for generations a definite policy and engineers who had been specially trained as harbour and dock engineers in the United Kingdom, whereas Calcutta had no such policy. Sir George criticised the *laissez faire* attitude of the Calcutta Port Commissioners towards the deepening of the river. But it may be that the natural advantages of the Bombay Harbour are superior to those of Calcutta, as the latter has to deal with a river in which the silt is constantly accumulating. The development of Indian ports is likely to form one of the important problems which the Government of India will be called upon to tackle in the near future, for it is becoming increasingly evident that for the proper industrial and commercial development of the country, the ports are of no less importance than the railways and their development must proceed in future hand in hand. In this connection the plea of Sir Krishna Gupta that Indians, who have a permanent interest in the development and progress of the Indian ports, should be more and more associated in these developments, deserves to be carefully considered. Under the new order of things, when an Indian will be in charge of the portfolio of Commerce and Industry we hope to see Indians taking increased interest and share in the development of the ports of this country.

The Bengal Council.

The constitution of the new Bengal Legislative Council has bitterly disappointed everybody, save, of course, the European and Anglo-Indian community, on whom the constitution-makers have showered favours in right royal style. We quoted the other day the comments of the "Bengalee", the organ of Bengal moderatism, which dwelt on "the flagrant disregard of the original intentions of the authors of the (reform) proposals," displayed in the new constitution of the Council. Sir Devprasad Sarbadhicary and his colleagues have also had bitter things to say of the highhanded ways of the authorities in drafting the constitution over the heads of the committee appointed to consider it. It is no wonder that a constitution misconceived in this manner should exhibit "flagrant disregard" of the original intentions of the authors of the reform proposals. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has made a telling exposure of the inequalities of the scheme. We know how reluctant the authors of the Montford Report were in recognising the principle of communal representation in the case of any but the Moslem community. The report stated:

"Any general extension of the communal system, however, would only encourage still further demands, and would in our deliberate opinion be fatal to that development of representation upon the national basis on which alone a system of responsible government can possibly be rooted."

Where communal representation had proved necessary the Report had urged that nomination should be preferred to election. The Report added:

"Even in the case of the general European community.....we prefer to rely upon nomination. Minority interest should, where necessary, be represented not by class or interest electorates, but by nomination."

Glaring Inequalities.

How have the constitution-makers of Bengal observed the spirit of these recommendations? Instead of reserving seats for nominating in the interests of the European community, Government have conferred on them the privilege of electing their representatives and the number of seats too, i.e. 21, is out of all proportion to their communal strength or "vested interests." All the minority interests taken together have been allotted 33 seats by election, while only four seats are reserved for nomination. The policy now favoured is thus diametrically opposed to that adumbrated in the Montagu Chelmsford Report. The constitution of the Council, as now fixed, betrays so many glaring inequalities and unworkable compromises that unless it is materially altered and the disproportionately large number of European and Anglo-Indian seats reduced, it is sure to give rise to bitter disappointment among the non-European population of Bengal.

First Karnatak Conference.

The first Karnatak Conference, which meets at Dharwar on Wednesday next and the two succeeding days, under the presidentship of Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, has much useful work before it and some complex problems as well to tackle. The development of Kanarese literature, including journalism, the standardisation of Kanarese language, the promotion of goodwill and understanding among the peoples of the Karnatak, the spread of education, the development of local industries the increase of railway and other facilities for intercommunication,—these and other kindred objects will doubtless occupy a large share of the attention of the delegates who will annually meet in conference. But, as we have said, there are some complex problems too which will tax their energies. Among these the most perplexing will be the question of the re-union of the peoples of the Karnatak, who now find themselves scattered in no less than four administrative divisions, viz., the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the Mysore State and the Nizam's Dominions. It is, of course, futile to entertain any hope that there will be any territorial readjustment in the near future in the case of the Indian States, but in the case of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, readjustment in the interests of the unity of the Karnatak may not be impossible if the case for such readjustment is put forward intelligently, authoritatively and persistently. The principle of provincial readjustment or reconstruction on linguistic basis has been approved by the authors of the new reform proposals and we see no reason why the case of the Karnatak, if properly presented should fail to receive a hearing.

MR. HORNIMAN'S BOOK ON AMRITSAR

We draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement appearing elsewhere regarding Mr. Horniman's book on Amritsar:—

The British public have been gravely shocked by the recent disclosures of the atrocities committed under Martial Law in the Punjab. Mr. Horniman who is the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" from 1913 and who has played a leading part in Indian politics for several years, was one of the leaders of the Passive Resistance movement (Satyagraha Movement) against the Rowlatt Act. He writes, therefore, with unique intimate knowledge of the origin and causes of events, concerning which the public here have little knowledge. He presents the people's side of the case, indicts the Government's policy which provoked the disorders and describes with a graphic pen the terror which the people in the Punjab underwent during the administration of Martial Law under Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He also discusses the question of the responsibility of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the atrocibility of State for the atrocities that were perpetrated, and urges that Britain's duty to India will not have been accomplished unless a fuller and impartial investigation is carried out, those guilty properly punished, and the Indian people guaranteed the liberty and rights which will protect them from such outrage and oppression in the future. The work, which is worth six shillings net, will be a revelation to the majority of readers.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

PRINCE OF WALES TO BE PRESIDENT.

GRANT OF £ 100,000 SOLICITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m.. May 7.

The President of the Board of Trade will shortly ask for Parliamentary authority to contribute a hundred thousand sterling to guarantee the funds for the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition, which it is proposed to hold in London with the object of demonstrating the resources and manufacturing capacity of the Empire. The scheme was initiated by Lord Strathcona in 1913 and revived after the armistice.

Two independent organisations with similar objects have agreed to amalgamate and a Joint Executive Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Lord Morris. The Prince of Wales has consented to act as President of the General Committee. The Lord Mayor will shortly hold a public meeting at the Mansion House formally to launch the project and invite contributions to guarantee the fund.

PRINCE OF WALES AT WELLINGTON.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 7.

Wellington.—The Prince of Wales arrived here in the evening. His reception in the capital came as a superb climax to the wonderful demonstrations *en route* here. The houses overlooking a two-mile route to the Government House which took the royal procession an hour to traverse, was also illuminated and decorated. The streets were crowded with spectators overflowing with enthusiasm.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

COMMISSION TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. May 7.

Answering to Mr. John Guest in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the International Labour Offices Commission to Russia would consist of five workers, five employers and two officials. The two former would be chosen by respective groups on the governing body of the International Labour Office. Britain and France had been asked to nominate the two officials. The Soviet Government had he said, up to present not replied to the request to admit the Commission, which would not go unless a reply was received.

COLLAPSE OF RAILWAY STRIKE IMMINENT

METALS WORKERS ABOUT TO STRIKE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 7.

Paris.—The latest official opinion is that the collapse of the railway strike is imminent, but the metal workers are calling a strike for May 6th as a protest against the May Day arrests of the Labour leaders.

CALAIS MINERS VOTE FOR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 7.

Lille.—The miners of Pas de Calais have passed a resolution in favour of a strike and the miners of the Anzin basin are being called out on the 6th.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. May 7.

In the House of Commons replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law, said he had no information that it was intended to continue the work of the Supreme Council alongside the League of Nations.

JAPANESE ACTION IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 7.

Replying to Doctor Murray, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government was of opinion that the action of the Japanese in Siberia was not such as required the approval of the Allies.

IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION IN CILICIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. May 7.

Latest news from Cilicia shows that the situation is considerably improved. Reinforcements from France and Northern Africa will shortly be sufficiently strong to hold the country. General Gouraud will have three divisions.

THE HUNGARIAN TREATY

AMBASSADORS' COUNCIL ANSWER OBJECTIONS.

NO MODIFICATION OF BOUNDARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 7.

Paris.—The reply of the Ambassadors' Council to the Hungarian objections to the proposed treaty has been delivered. It explains the reasons for the Council's inability to modify the frontiers assigned to Hungary and states that the application of the plebiscite, in the regions where the populations are most confused, would encounter insurmountable difficulties. Certain concessions are made in the application of the principles outside the territorial clauses.

The Hungarian reply is due on May 16th.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

SERIOUS ACTION CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 7.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question asked by Viscount Curzon with regard to the trial of war criminals, Mr. Bonar Law said that the matter had been discussed at San Remo. He understood that action was being taken in Paris, but declined to give partial information until he knew what was being done.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

JOINT DEPUTATIONS PROTEST TO CHANCELLOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m.. May 7.

A deputation of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries waited on Mr. Chamberlain to protest against the imposition of sixty per cent. Excess Profits Tax. The deputation subsequently expressed satisfaction at its reception and the Chancellor's words.

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. May 7.

At a meeting of the Federation of British Industries the Chairman, Mr. Ryland reported the outcome of the joint deputation with the Association of Chambers of Commerce to Mr. Chamberlain protesting against the sixty per cent. Excess Profits Tax. Mr. Rylands said that the Chancellor was determined to make the greatest inroads possible upon the country's indebtedness during the anticipated period of prosperity. The Chancellor had submitted alternative proposals, namely retention of sixty per cent. Excess Profit Tax secondly flat rate tax of ninety pence in the pound on profits to produce an equal amount and thirdly levy on war wealth. The last named would apparently be in addition to some levy on excess profits. The meeting after discussion referred the matter to the Federations Taxation Committee which later recommended the Federation further to consider the point in view of the unexpectedly big proposed flat rate.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

RESULT OF THE CHESTER CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 7.

The following is result of Chester Cup:—

Our Stephen	.. 1
Elsinore	... 2
Rock Dew	... 3

Fifteen ran.

Won by five lengths; one and a half lengths second and third.

Betting.—6/1 against Our Stephen; 8/1 against Elsinore and 20/1 against Rock Dew.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

PASSES UNION HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPETOWN, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 7.

The Union House of the Assembly has adopted the extension of Parliamentary franchise to women by 64 votes to 39.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rearadmiral Sir William Goodenough, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Africa Station, from May 26th.

The appeal of the defendants in the gold case has been dismissed, but the sentences have been altered to a fine of £500 in each case.

A "Times" message from Rotterdam says that M. Barendrecht, Dutch Consul in Calcutta, has been appointed temporarily Dutch Minister in Buenos Aires.

Mr. F. O. Salisbury has been commissioned to paint twelve panels of historic incidents in commemoration of the life and reign Queen Victoria, for the Queen Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

The British steamer Clan Robertson Clyde for Bombay, has the rudder-stock bent.

The steamer Swakopmund from Bombay has fire in the bunkers necessitating the discharge of forty tons. It is not anticipated that the ship will be damaged.

POLISH AGGRESSION IN RUSSIA.

POLES CONFRONTED WITH A HARD TASK.

NOT WHOLLY SUPPORTED IN POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 7.

Though the Polish offensive into the Russian territory, which aims at establishing free Ukraine and cutting off the Bolshevists from the Black Sea, started well. The Poles are confronted with a hard task and uneasiness continues to be expressed in the London press, lest the initial victories should blind the Poles to the perilous possibilities of precipitate action. That the Polish Government's course is not wholly supported is evidenced by a Warsaw message which states that Grubski, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs resigned after an excited discussion in which he attacked the Government's policy towards the Ukraine though the Committee eventually passed a vote of confidence in the Government by nineteen votes to six.

NOT SUPPORTED BY BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 7.

In reply to Mr. Spoor, Mr. Bonar Law agreed that the territory now occupied by Poland exceeded the boundaries assigned to Poland by the Supreme Council.

Col. Wedgwood suggested that Poland should be informed that no amount of fighting would alter the boundaries.

Mr. Bonar Law answered that Poland was quite aware of that.

Replying to Mr. Mackenzie Wood, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government was not supporting the Polish attack on Russia morally or materially. The Government had not put pressure on Poland in the direction of peace.

SOVIET REPUBLICS WILL ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m.. May 7.

Copenhagen.—Krassin, the head of the Russian Trade Delegation, in an interview here said that all the Soviet Republics would take up the Polish gauntlet. He was confident of the result now that the Soviets were again in possession of petroleum and coal.

REPORTED SECRET TREATY WITH FINLAND.

TROUBLE WITH GERMANS IN CEDED PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m.. May 7.

A telegram from Kovno says, it is reported that Poland has concluded a secret agreement with Finland. This has alarmed Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia, who may combine for mutual defence against the new triple alliance of Finland, Poland and the Ukraine.

Meanwhile the Berlin despatches show that the Poles are faced with serious troubles with the Germans in the ceded provinces.

DAUGHTER OF A DANCING GIRL.

QUESTION OF HER DISPOSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Sir Grimwood Mears and Sir P. C Banerjee at Allahabad High Court dispose of the appeal against the decision of the district judge of Gorakhpur ordering removal of a young girl named Mst Rajeshwari, daughter of a dancing girl, from the custody of one Ramprasad, her uncle, to that of Miss Booth of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Gorakhpur. Their Lordships said there is a duty upon us to look at the matter from a broad point of view and to treat it as if it were a matter directly affecting one of our own flesh and blood. There are alternatives as regards disposal of this young child. Miss Booth is a lady who is well known and very highly respected throughout this province and there is no doubt the work she does is a labour of love and is work well done, but she is a Christian and unconsciously it must be that her daily teaching has the tendency to remove early traces of religion, Hindu or Mahomedan from the minds of children who are in her care and to instill into them principles of Christian religion. We do not for a moment suggest this is done by way of proselysing. We have been told the teaching consists of bible stories. The child's mind being impressive those stories told very beautifully and told with a feeling must create an impression and when the child has reached an age when she can take a decision for herself it is very likely the decision would be decision to embrace Christian faith. That would be specially the case if, as we believe, children under Miss Booth are treated with loving kindness and are happy with her. Now there has come forward a gentleman by the name of Avadh Behari Saran. He is a vakil practising at Gorakhpur. The girl admitted she was happy at Mr. Avadh Behari's house. Though their Lordships had no doubt she would be as happy with Miss Booth the fact which weighed with them more was she would be brought up in Hindu faith by Mr. Avadh Behari. We therefore make order that he is to be the guardian of the person of Mst Rajeshwari.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

"FRUITLESS TO CALL ANOTHER CONVENTION."

LORD CHANCELLOR'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. May 7.

In the House of Lords during the debate on the situation in Ireland the Lord Chancellor expressed the opinion that it would be fruitless to call another Irish Convention in view of the Sinn Fein extremist views. We would be well advised to face the situation with the knowledge that a body of desperate well organised and able men was banded to challenge British strength and would not shrink from any means to attain the so-called self-determination. Sinn Fein disdained every concession and staked its all on obtaining from the Empire what the latter would never concede. Every motive which led the United States to resist the cession would separate more strongly in Great Britain. No nation, much less a nation of the people had ever found it wise to despise the Empire's strength and determination. Did anyone think we were going to surrender to a section after resisting German mightiness?

SINN-FEIN BOYCOTT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 7.

Replying to questions with regard to the boycott of the ex-service men in Ireland by the Sinn Feiners with the consequence that the ex-service men were unemployed, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government was fully alive to the difficulties of the ex-service men and was doing what it could to relieve their position.

DE VALERA AND U. S.

BRITISH GOVT. NOT TO TAKE ACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 8.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Bottomley Mr. Bonar Law said he understood that appeals for subscriptions for bond certificates addressed to the Sinn Feiner D Valera were still appearing in the newspapers in the United States. Government did not propose to make representations to America regarding the matter.

Mr. Bottomley drew attention to the report that already two millions sterling had been subscribed, triumphal processions had been held and De Valera had been entertained by the State Governors. He suggested that this amounted to an unfriendly act.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was not always wise to take action to which we were legally entitled.

Col. Wedgwood affirmed that there was a malicious campaign for destroying the Anglo-American friendship.

Mr. Chadwick described the granting of freedom of New Orleans to the outlaw De Valera as a deliberate insult by an ostensibly friendly Power.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was quite satisfied that such demonstrations in no way represented good feeling of the United States. He believed that any action of the British Government in the matter would only make the relation worse.

FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

KING AWARDS SILVER MEDAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. May 7.

His Majesty has awarded a silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Mr. William Fraser, Second Engineer and Mr. Harold Gunter, Third Engineer on board the steamship Sydney. On November 26th the Sydney was lying at the Kidderpore Dock, Calcutta. Ten men were working in bilges when they were overcome by gas fumes, some were unable to escape. Mr. Gunter went in through the manhole door dragged out a semi-conscious man and took him on deck. He re-entered the bilges but was overcome by fumes and had to be assisted out. Mr. Fraser donned the smoke-helmet, entered the bilges and brought out a man who was subsequently found to be dead. He again entered but was overcome. His helmet came off. Eventually he had to be removed to hospital.

BURMA RAILWAY STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 7.

The railway strike situation is unchanged. The Loco Superintendent interviewed the men and explained the position but they hold out for pay while on strike and for full condonation.

HIGH PRICES.

EXPECTATIONS OF FALL UNFOUNDED.

FOOD MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., May 7.

In the House of Commons to-day the Food Minister, Mr. McCurdy, said it ought to be realised that the last year's expectations of a fall in prices were not founded on solid basis and ought entirely to be discarded. He was unable to understand how business men and statesmen all over the world were able to take such an optimistic view of the progress of reconstruction of the war-devastated world. There was no prospect of immediate improvement either in supplies or the price of sugar required in Great Britain. The world production was down to three and a half million tons. Rigid rationing in Great Britain had resulted in economised consumption of sugar by 700,000 tons, but this was exactly counterbalanced by increased consumption in the United States.

Wheat prices were the most important factor in determining wages all over the world. The world's wheat crops would be reduced during the forthcoming twelve months. The United States exportation would be four million tons less than that in the current cereal year. India was the only wheat-producing country where increase was foreshadowed but a million and half tons increase would not largely be available for exportation. He dwelt on the likelihood of a rise in prices in the importing countries which would be reflected in the price of every other commodity. He estimated that supplies of butter available in Great Britain during 1920 would be a hundred thousand compared with two-hundred thousand tons in a pre-war year. British butter production was still below the pre-war rate. The Irish supply would also largely fall. There were no clear signs to enable him to give an estimate when the world shortage would be likely materially to improve.

GENERAL DYER'S INTERVIEW

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 6.

Commenting on General Dyer's interview with the "Daily Mail" the "Englishman" says that everyone will agree that the way General Dyer decided at Amritsar in thirty seconds saved India from a far more terrible tragedy. Admiration and gratitude was the feeling of European men and women for General Dyer.

The "Statesman" says that by enabling General Dyer to place his views before the wide public the "Daily Mail" turned tables on Mr. Montagu who postponed publication of the Hunter report in order that the report should appear simultaneously with his own observation.

The "Indian Daily News" questions General Dyer's statement that Europeans in India approved of his action.

Commenting on General Dyer's interview the "Bengalee" trusts full measure of penalty will be inflicted upon him for bringing indelible stain on the fair name of British rule in India.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that the long delay in bringing General Dyer to book for his criminality is against British traditions of liberty and justice.

"HERO OF THAT BRILLIANT EXPLOIT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 6.

Commenting on General Dyer's statement to the London "Daily Mail" the C. M. Gazette writes:—"It seems to us that if it ever is going to be published, the sooner the Hunter report is made public the better. As it is, various inspired statements have been made in the Home papers purposing to indicate the findings of the Committee tending to encourage comment which perhaps the report when it is issued will not justify. The long delay that has occurred in the issue of the Report adds a point to General Dyer's very pertinent remarks on the difference between the time available for his coming to a decision at Amritsar and that taken by the authorities to make up their minds about him. Even now it appears from the telegram that they have been singularly inept in their method of dealing with the hero of that brilliant little exploit, last April. General Dyer's criticism of the personnel of the Hunter Committee is, we think, justified and his claim to be tried by a Court-martial is not surprising to those who realise that it was essentially a military position that had to be faced at Amritsar and that the tribunal by which he has been apparently condemned had no judicial status.

"THE TRIBUNES VIEWS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 6.

The "Tribune" writes, General Dyer imagines, whether rightly or wrongly, that the sympathies of his fellow officers both in England and in India are with him and that the deterioration which the moral sense of mankind generally and of soldiers in particular has undergone as a consequence of the world war can be depended upon to shield him from punishment for the inhuman outrage he perpetrated at Jallianwala Bagh and elsewhere. But this is the very reason why public opinion in India and, we believe, also in England will not for a moment accept the trial by court martial as a proper form of trial in this case.

REFORM RULES.

REVISION COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT BY COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., May 7.

The House of Commons to-day agreed to the motion by Mr. Montagu appointing a committee of seven to join the committee to be appointed by the House of Lords to revise the draft rules under the India Act. Mr. Montagu pointed out that it was desirable that the same men who dealt with the Bill should deal with the rules. The rules must be laid on the table of the House. Some must receive the affirmative consent of both the Houses. Mr. Montagu promised that the House would have ample opportunity of considering the rules and evidence taken would be laid on the table.

LORD SINHA AND MR. BASU.

DELAYED AT MARSEILLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., May 7.

Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu have arrived at Marseilles. Their journey to England is delayed owing to the railway strike.

FUTURE OF I.D.F.

MR. MONTAGU OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., May 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he was corresponding with the Government of India with regard to the force which would replace the Indian Defence Force. He had delayed presentation of a bill in this connection to the India Council because he was at present opposed to compulsory military service in peace-time.

Col. Yate contended that in view of the present state of India every European in India should be taught to defend his wife and family.

The Speaker interposed:—That is a matter for argument.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

QUESTION OF PENSIONS AND LEAVE PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., May 7.

Replying in to the House of Commons Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Remnant and Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he was doing all he could to expedite the publication of the revised scale of pensions for Indian Army officers. He hoped that the details which were complicated would be published very shortly.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he had asked the Government of India to deal with the question of revised rates of leave pay for officers of the Indian Army very urgently. He hoped that decision would be arrived at shortly.

TAGORE'S PLAYS WITH ENGLISH CAST.

STAGED AT PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 7.

Tagore's plays "Sacrifice" and "Chitra" were played in English with English cast at the Prince of Wales Theatre London on May 4th and were enthusiastically received. The Maharani of Cooch Behar was present.

INDIA AND PLUMAGE OF BIRDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May 7.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Gilbert Mr. Montagu doubted whether any considerable cruelties existed in connection with obtaining plumage of birds in India, but he would refer the matter to the Government of India.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May 7.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir W. Joynson Hicks Mr. Montagu stated that he was fully aware of the great importance of sufficient supply of European doctors in the Indian Medical Service. He had been giving anxious attention to the shortage for two years. Every effort was being made to overcome it.

WHERE REFORMS FAIL.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

AT THANA DIST. CONFERENCE.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Second Thana District Conference, in the course of his speech welcoming the delegates, said:—

I need not detain you with the passing of the Rowlatt Act last year and the shocking incidents that followed it in the Punjab. They are only too well-known to you all. By a strange irony of fate a most loyal population which had rendered glorious services to the Empire in its hour of sore need was branded with the mark of suspicion by the enactment of that infamous measure in spite of the country's universal opposition and the agitation that followed it was suppressed, at any rate in the Punjab, by means of shooting, bombing and flogging. The Jallianwalla Massacre, the crawling order, the mock trials and the monstrous punishments, the calculated humiliations to which the most respectable citizens were subjected, the merciless torture of innocent people, the venomous ill-treatment of students and a hundred other inhuman and barbarous devices adopted to terrorise a harmless and unarmed people will ever remain an indelible shame on British rule in this country; and to crown all, the perpetrators of these unspeakable horrors, their instigators and abettors were indemnified by the Government of the country before the first step of inquiry was taken. the half-hearted, halting and the obviously one-sided nature of that inquiry under the chairmanship of Lord Hunter smothered whatever hope of justice its appointment had inspired.

THE KHILAFAT QUESTION.

The Khilafat question which is exercising the minds of our Moslem brethren to the exclusion of everything else is still undecided; we hope and trust that in determining it the principle of self-determination will be applied to lands which are predominately Turkish, that the secular and religious dignity of the Khalifa will be preserved unimpaired and that the sovereignty of the holy places of Islam in Arabia will be allowed to remain with the Sultan of Turkey. The sincerity of British professions of justice and freedom before the declaratio nof war and during its continuance will be tested by the Treaty of Peace which is being hammered out at San Remo; and any solution founded on selfishness or religious intolerance will destroy the prospects of final peace.

The third most important event of the last year was the Proclamation of His Majesty on the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919. We are deeply grateful to His Majesty for that gracious Message breathing throughout a spirit of sympathy and love for his Indian subjects. Ladies and gentlemen, the Crown is above party strife; amidst all the passing controversies of the hour our devition to our beloved sovereign remains fixed and immutable; frequently, in the history of the last seventy years the Crown has saved the situation where statesmen, administrators and politicians have bungled and once more by His Royal Proclamation and by the announcement of the coming visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Majesty has brought hope comfort and delight to the minds of the Indian people; we humbly beg to assure His Majesty of our firm and unwavering loyalty and of our resolve to accord a most hearty and fitting welcome to the Prince of Wales. No internal unrest, no revolutionaries, no foreign enemies and not even the unspeakable Bolsheviks will ever be able to come between the Indian people and their Sovereign; but while nothing that I have just referred to will ever be able to shake the stability of British rule in India the form of Government, in this country, the unchecked autocracy of the Executive, the bureaucratic methods of administration, the racial domination and the economic exploitation of the people are undermining our faith in the bona fides of British Rule; and the wise statesman instead of wasting millions on the army and passing an unending series of repressive legislation and supplementing them by a notoriously unscrupulous C.I.D. will depend for the security of British Rule more and more on a citizen army and on the happiness and contentment of the people. India had hoped after the progress she has made in education and public spirit during recent years and after the magnificent part she had played during the war that her claim to freedom in the management of her own affairs would be generously conceded. That hope has not been realised. The Government of India Act, 1919, is a very bad example of what the British people can do for India even their most generous mood. In the language of the Amritsar Congress resolution that act is "inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing." At three successive sessions of the National Assembly the verdict of the representatives of the people arrived at after prolonged deliberations has remained unaltered, and with every desire to do justice to the authors and the advocates of this measure the overwhelming majority of the people of this country have found it impossible to come to a different conclusion.

The reasons are not far to seek; the preamble to the Act declares in so many words hat the Government of this country will emain, what it is to-day, for all practical purposes an unmitigated despotism until it pleases Parliament to ordain otherwise; and that not the Indian nation, but the British people shall determine the time and measure of each advance. As a statement of the Constitutional Law in the United Kingdom that declaration is unexceptionable and even innocuous; but if the statement of the Constitutional Law was the only object of the preamble it was a singular waste of time and energy; the preamble to an Act of Parliament is hardly the proper place forgiving lessons in Constitutional Law and Practice; but while as a statement of Law the preamble is harmless though superfluous, as the declaration of British policy in India it is disastrous in the highest degree It expressly negatives the right of India to self-determination and as a self-respecting people we rightly repudiate the assumptions and the implications of that policy as embodied in the preamble to the Act.

FAILS THE DACLARATION.

The Act does not merely offend against the prinoiple of self-determination; it also fails to fulfil part of the promises held out in the Declaration of the 20th August, 1917; made in the name of His Majesty's Government with the full concurrence of the Government of India it unequivocally committed them both to the grant of some responsibility simultaneously in the provincial and Central Governments; that was the plain meaning of the declaration and every plain man had understood it in that sense; all the parties in India were agreed on that point and pressed it unanimously on the Joint Committee. For once Mr. Banerjea and Mrs. Besant, Mr. Samartha and Mr. Patel, Mr. Shastri and Mr. Satyamurti were in the same camp; only a few days before that Declaration Mr. Montagu had, from his place in the House of Commons, denounced the Government of India as too wooden, too iron and antediluvian unfitted to meet the growing requirements of the time; and yet the same Mr. Montagu in carrying out his promise interpreted the declaration in a narrow and arbitrary way, and has confined the grant of responsibility to the provinces. By some mysterious process he has suddenly discovered that the unbending autocracy of the Central Government must have an unending career. Mr. Montagu's classic denunciation of the Government of India therefore remains an empty declamation of a politician out of power. The number of solemn pledges and promises given to us which have been either broken or imperfectly fulfilled is legion and the Declaration of August 20th, 1917, has gone to swell that large list; yet some people are in a hurry to raise a memorial to Mr. Montagu's services.

Moreover, considered with reference to the present political situation in the country the Act is sadly inadequate. Mr. Montagu thought it to be so generous a measure that he considered its enactment as the proudest moment in his life. His henchmen in India and England from Lord Sinha down to the newest moderate gave it a concentrated booming; but all this assiduous advertisement of the alleged merits of the measure has fallen flat and rightly too; the admiring moderates with the simple eye of faith and Mrs. Besant through the occult eye of some Mahatmic medium might discover any number of legendary blessings of this measure, but the layman who has merely the help of his reason is bound to be less successful. Mrs. Besant has in her speeches repeatedly stated that under the Reforms the autocracy of the Central Government is permanently crippled; she assures us that she has read the Act and with her supperior powers of vision knows that we have not; but a glance at Section 25 of the Act will be sufficient to expose the utter hollowness of that statement; far from autocracy having been crippled by the Act it has been securely entrenched by its provisions; the fundamental rights of person and property, freedom of speech and association are under the Act, more precarious than before. Another Rowlatt Act could now be passed in less time than the last one; the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act and the rest of the capacious armoury of repression have been specifically protected by Section 27, Sub-Section (2). The Governor-General can now by his own unfettered discretion refuse leave for the introduction of any measure, after introduction he can stop its further progress through the legislature, he can send it back for reconsideration if carried in the legislature, and he can finally veto it; if this is called crippling of autocracy words must have changed their meaning.

FISCAL AUTONOMY?

Another mythical merit of the Act was the supposed grant of fiscal autonomy; one might look high and low over all the sections of this Act without coming across any such provision; but then it was said that a statutory grant of fiscal autonomy being impossible it has been granted in a less formal way and that the Joint Committee has in its report recommended that when the Government of India and the Legislature are both agreed about any fiscal proposal it should ordinarily have effect; on this slender foundation the leading lights of the moderate party like Messrs. Banerjea and Shastri propagated the fiction that fiscal autonomy was granted to us. Lord Sinha speaking at the dinner to him given by the Bombay Presidency Association on his return to India asked us to regard the promise contained in the recommendations of the Joint Committee with the "sure hope of redemption." The Industrial and Commercial Congress held in Bombay in January last however has finally exploded the myth. That body considered that the said recommendation did not amount to the grant of fiscal autonomy, but was only a "first step"; and if anybody was simple enough to believe that this first step would be easily taken he would have been disillusioned by the fiscal operations of the Government of India during the last few months; men competent to speak about them have not hesitated to call them "organised loot" and "legalised confiscation"; so much about fiscal autonomy. The Government of India remains the master of every penny of the £134 millions of its revenue and it can spend them as it chooses without any reference to the wishes of the tax-payer and even in opposition to them; we are still virtually excluded from the commissioned ranks of the army in India; the Arms Act continues to emasculate the nation and the Press Act to disfigure the statute book; and yet Mr. Shastri seriously asks us to raise a statue to Mr. Montagu in every village in India, probably to commemorate his great failure.

In the Provinces we have the elective majorities the minister, the transfer of subjects and some other important concessions. Some good men and true have assured us that within the limits of Provincial administration a vast field of beneficent activity for the material and moral welfare of the masses has now opened requiring untiring effort and constant vigilance on the part of the leaders of the people. If that were really so, there is hardly anything which we will not be prepared to sacrifice to achieve so desirable a consummation. If I could feel assured that under the dual executive devised in the Act, the transferred subjects would be uniformly worked for the exclusive benefit of the masses, I would be willing to forget that the Central Government has not been liberalised to any appreciable extent, if any one would guarantee that with the help of the popular minister and the elective majorities the burden on the Ryot could be made tolerable, that illiteracy would be banished from the land, that intemperance will disappear like some evil dream and that in the place of poverty, disease and misery, prosperity, health and happiness would be brought to the homes of the people, I would be prepared for the next ten years to live without grumbling under the chains of the Press Act, the humiliation of the Arms Act and the insult of other repressive laws.

CHECKS AND COUNTER-CHECKS.

Unfortunately, however, the several apparently liberal concessions are accompanied by so many checks and counter-checks that in practice what is granted might be taken away any moment if the Governor and his executive council so desired. In judging of the effect of any Act of Legislature the difference between the actual provisions of that measure and the professed intentions of Government with regard to it should be always steadily kept in view; the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta never ignored this most important distinction and, indeed, it would be otherwise impossible properly to judge any measure considered in this light the reforms in the provinces are also disappointing and inadequate. There is not a single right which the Act definitely, clearly and finally gives to the minister or the elective majorities in the council; the power to make the reforms effective is virtually withheld from us; we may advise, suggest, propose and even vote, but it is the Governor who has got the real disposing power; it is within the power of the bureaucracy to make the partial autonomy in the provinces an absolute dead letter. Of course the bureaucracy, if so minded, could give the provinces full autonomy even now, but that is not because the Act compels it to do so; a right which so entirely depends on the goodwill of others scarcely deserves that name; nor is there any reason to hope that the bureaucracy is tired of its autocratic powers and is prepared to open a new page; all the signs point to the contrary; the feverish haste with which fat jobs are being created for the foreigners and the light-heartedness with which the taxpayer's moneys are being squandered over the increases in the salaries and allowances of the various services; the exclusion of the Congress leaders from the work of framing the rules under the Act and its impaired love of autocracy, of which the arbitrary externment of Mr. Horniman is the latest and the most flagrant example—all these go to indicate that the thirst for power is as strong as before in the minds of the ruling classes. The reforms can be worked with success only by liberal expenditure or severe retrenchment in the various transferred subjects and by economy all round; fresh taxation is to my mind, inconceivable; there is hardly any available margin for it; and any policy that would add to the burden of a population already taxed to the teeth would be really a curse, by whatever name we may call it; if our past experience has any value it would be a veritable miracle if the reforms succeed and if they do succeed the credit would largely go to the bureaucracy; and by success of the reforms I do not mean the plentiful exchanges of empty courtesies between the officials and the moderates but a real, solid, continuous work for the benefit of the masses. I would proceed to describe them in detail. Among the problems that should occupy the closest and earnest attention of the new provincial legislatures and which would most heavily tax their constructive energy is the economic condition of the Ryot. In Thana, as elsewhere in the country, more than eighty per cent. of the population is dependent on agriculture for its means of livelihood. It is obvious that the happiness and prosperity of the agriculturists must in a great measure depend on the incidence of land revenue collections. Unfortunately, the Land Revenue administration in our Presidency has been an increasing menace to the proprietory rights of the Ryot and destructive of his economic well-being. The peasant properietor of the past is not now far different from the position of a tenant at will and the evil of over assessment has trenched more and more on his means of sustenance. It is now scarcely denied that the Indian Ryot is miserably poor and a large mass of informed opinion, both official and non-official, attributes this condition mainly if not exclusively to the land revenue policy of Government. The recurring revisions of settlements, the uncertain and excessive enhancement at each revision, the rigidity and harshness in the collection of revenue, the extreme reluctance of Government to grant remissions and suspensions of revenue, even in times of famine, are responsible for driving the unfortunate Ryot into the hands of the sowcar and he is rarely able to emerge out of the economic "slough of despond" into which he is thus landed. Thanks to the rigour of the system, even in a normal year he is just able to scrape through; but he has hardly any savings and at the first touch of scarcity he becomes more of less helpless; while in the time of actual famine his position becomes hard beyond description; in our district this position is mitigated to some extent by the saving fact that in very many cases the sowcar stands between the Sircar and the Ryot and whatever may be said by ignorant and interested people about the greed and hard-heartedness of the sowcar, it cannot be denied that at least in the times of famine his humanity comes to the rescue of the Ryot; but when the agriculturist is the direct holder from the state his condition becomes very precarious in lean years. For three generations such has been the state of the Bombay peasantry; for nearly a century the peasant has toiled and moiled in cold, heat and rain with barely one full meal a day, badly housed and worse clad, his children growing up in poverty and ignorance carrying an unending load of debt and a prey to constant worry and anxiety—all this to maintain a costly military burden and to provide for an extravagant system of administration. True to its duty towards the masses the Indian National Congress has at its annual sittings and through its provincial and district conferences uniformly worked for the amelioration of the Ryot and we must see that the new councils under the Reforms immediately apply themselves to secure a permanent settlement of the state demand on land; and when this is done in the course of a few years instead of poverty, indebtedness and misery along the country side we will find growing up a happy and contented peasantry and prosperous and smilnig villages free from wretchedness, disease and squalor.

EDUCATION.

Not less important is the question of education and specially of mass education. More than half a century ago the Board of Directors of the East India Company accepted the education of the Indian people as a sacred trust; how that trust has been betrayed will be apparent from the staggering figures of illiteracy; even to-day barely two women out of a hundred are able to read and write and nearly ninety per cent. of our men grow up in ignorance; whatever excuses may be put forward in extenuation of this appalling state of things—the indifference of the people, their social customs and so forth and making the fullest allowance for them—there is little doubt that the educational policy of the Government will always remain a reproach to it. No doubt some two years ago at the instance of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel a permissive measure of compulsion for the District Municipalities in Presidency was passed in the local legislative council, and under Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola education has been receiving generous attention; but our Municipalities are generally so poor that upto now there has not been a single case where compulsion has been actually introduced; let it be our determination that of the new provincial legislatures and which would most heavily tax their constructive energy is the economic condition of the Ryot.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Proceeding, he said:—I have told you in detail why we regard the reforms as disappointing. In the Central Government no pretence is even made of giving responsibility; in the provinces, while some responsibility has been granted the power to make it effective has been withheld. Until, therefore we get effective responsibility, both in the provincial and central governments, so far as all internal affairs of this country are concerned, we must continue our agitation by holding these conferences and in other constitutional ways. Indeed, such conferences have now become, if possible, even more necessary. We must resolutely refuse to listen to the parrot cry of "no agitation." Even if the Act was all that its authors and apologists claim it to be, it would not constitute the millenium. The cry proceeds from selfishness and ignorance. It was raised in 1909, at the time of the Morley-Minto reforms when we were seriously asked to shut up our Congress and conferences and to give up all agitation and the same is being done now. Our leaders of those days, like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Gokhale, refused to listen to it but the men who now claim to be their exclusive lineal political descendants have succumbed.

But while we regard the Act as inadequate and are not prepared to give up agitation for securing what we have not got we are firmly determined to work it to secure the fullest benefit of which it may be susceptible; the Congress has asked us to do so and, indeed, it is impossible that we could do otherwise. In working the Act we will pay the most scrupulous regard to the command of His Majesty for co-operation; whoever is prepared to work the Act for the benefit of the people, whether officials or Moderates or Europeans—will find in us willing and enthusiastic co-workers; not only that, we will co-operate even with Lord Sinha when his Lordship is less cross and returns to a better frame of mind than now; but the exclusive welfare of the people and their increasing moral and material well-being is the only criterion of success any other test would be unacceptable to us; that being our aim, we gladly welcome the presence of our Moderate friends at the conferences held under the Congress Constitution; their absence during the last two years has not been pleasant to us and I for one feel convinced that there is ample field for common effort to all parties. Some of them lay great emphasis on social reform and we of the Congress are at one with them; let no one in his zeal imagine that Congress is hostile or indifferent to social reform; on the contrary, so far as social reform means the uplift of the masses the Congress has steadily pursued it, the political radical cannot be and has not been a social reactionary and it is unjust and ungrateful for any one to carry on his propaganda on the assumption that social reform has been neglected by the Congress. Such an attitude betrays complete ignorance if nothing worse.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The strike in "C and M. Gazette" press continues but the paper is coming out as usual.

* * * * *

A Hindu boy aged 14 was found strangled in the bushes of Queen's Gardens Delhi on the 6th morning. The police are investigating.

* * * * *

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Secretary Jallianwalla Bagh Fund announces that the collections in the city and mofussil have enabled him to remit Rs. 11,000 to the Secretary Jallianwalla Memorial Fund, Amritsar.

* * * * *

Government pensioners in Calcutta, Indian and Anglo-Indian, have asked for an increase of 40 per cent. on their pensions with retrospective effect from 1916 with a view to enable them to meet the high cost of living.

* * * * *

The death occurred on the 6th morning at Vizagapatam of Pipe Corporal J. Hutcheon of Calcutta Scottish who until recently was employed at the Chitpore Jute Press of Ralli Brothers.

* * * * *

About 800 coolies and sweepers attached to the northern Calcutta municipal area, who went on strike demanding an increase of pay, were moving about in batches trying to intimidate the men engaged by the Corporation temporarily. The Police arrived and dispersed them.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

SPREAD TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

BOOKINGS RESTRICTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE. May 6.

Owing to the spread of the N. W. Railway strike to the traffic, menial, and Indian running staffs and the consequent restrictions in the train service, bookings have also been restricted and there will be no booking of passengers except to the extent of the trains' capacity. All goods and parcel traffic to and from Lahore has also been temporarily suspended. The strikers who now number about 15,000 meet daily outside the Mochi gate and march in procession through the city Gardens and Circular road. They have been up to this time quiet and peaceful and their behaviour is orderly.

R. M. S. SORTERS' ULTIMATUM.

STRIKE THREATENED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

The Central Executive Committee, Post and Railway Mail service Association passed a resolution on the 28th proximo that if minimum demands put forward by the R. M. S. were not granted, Sorters, W. Division, would stop work on the 11th midnight. The Director-General of Poste has been informed by wire by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President. Detailed instructions have been issued to carry out the strike successfully.

STRIKES IN OIL MILLS OF MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 7.

At another public meeting last evening of the strikers of three oil companies in the city, one of the speakers explained to the men the notice put up by the Standard Oil Company yesterday that the men should resume work to-day at 7/30 a.m. then they would be paid full wages for the month of May as also the bonus in addition to other privileges of pension enjoyed at the hands of the company. It was stated that all men would be admitted except the twelve whose names were mentioned, were not willing to take them back. The men expressed resentment at the order and Mr. Kumaraswami Chetty, one of the speakers advised them to be united.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 6.

At a joint meeting of the employees now on strike of all the three oil installations in the city, viz., the Burma Oil Company, Asiatic Petroleum Company and Standard Oil Company, the men decided they would not resume work until their grievances were redressed.

(Continued from Column 6.)

throw into the sea. He (sepoy No. 1982) also pointed out Mahidin, Yello and a brother of Shaik Imam as the persons who obstructed the police in taking the search. The sepoy had further said that Yelloo and Mahidin were the persons who removed the property from Shaik Imam's trunk. He (witness) questioned Shaikh Imam about that and Shaikh Imam denied having handed over any bundle to Mahidin and Yelloo.

WITNESS CORRECTS HIMSELF.

The witness now corrects himself and says that the property was not taken from Shaik Imam's trunk but from his hut and that the property was handed over to Mahidin and Yelloo by Shaik Imam. When he questioned Mahidin about it he supported the sepoy's statement. He asked Shaik Imam to allow a search of his hut but the latter refused to do so until his overseer came. By that time about 50 men swarmed about his hut. Witness sent a sepoy to call the overseer. He searched the hut in presence of the overseer. Witness then took Shaik Imam, Mahidin, Yello and Shaik Imam's brother to the Police Station for enquiry. It was about 8-45 or 9 p.m. when they arrived at the Police Station. On arrival at the Police Station he made the boy, Yelloo sit separate from the others. He looked out for Inspector Dyer but he was not there. At about 10-30 p.m. while questioned Yelloo made a statement that he and Mahidin had kept the proper in Rama Babu's room. Mr. Dyer came to the Police Station at about 1-30 p.m. At about 1 a.m. Mr. Sykes had come there to enquire about Mr. Dyer but as the latter was not there he went away. About 40 minutes later, Mr. Sykes, came again, when Inspector Dyer came witness placed Yelloo before him and on Yelloo's statement Mr. Dyer ordered a search to be made of Rama Babu's room. The witness and Sub-Inspector Shaik and Deshpande and two police sepoys went to search Rama Babu's hut. Nothing was found in Rama Babu's room While they were going out Inspector Dyer too, left the police station and went to his quarter. Witness did not see any assault being inflicted upon Shaik Imam. He was present when Inspector Dyer was questiong Shaik Imam who denied having received any stolen property. Shaik Imam was drunk at the time so Mr. Dyer did not ask him any more questions. Shaikh Imam was under the influence of liquor from the very beginning.

Further hearing was postponed to the 12th instant.

CAUSING HURT TO EXTORT EVIDENCE.

CHARGE AGAINST INSPECTOR DYER.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. H. Khareg, the case in which Superintendent Carter charged Inspector Dyer with voluntarily causing hurt to one Shaikh Imam Shaik Baban, head mistri of the Public Works Department, for the puspose of extorting information while he (complainant) was in police custody, again came on for hearing yesterday.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The details of the previous hearings of this case had already been reported in these columns, in due time.

To proceed with yesterday, Mr. Finan began re-examining the complainant who said that he was not upset when his hut was to be searched. When Anwar Haque came he was feeling both fever and pains. When Superintendent Sykes came he had the same complaints.

Sub-Inspector Shaik Abdul Shaik Karim, examined by Inspector Finan, said he remembered the night of the 11th March. Two accused persons were brought to the police station on that day at about 2 p.m. in connection with a theft case. One Ramswamy Tatala was the complainant in that case.

After recording the complainant's statement he proceeded with the investigation in the course of which one of the accused persons, Mahibub Ulla, by name, made a certain confession. He (Mahibub) had stated that some of the stolen articles were sold to two persons residing at Kennedy Sea Face. Witness thereupon sent two police sepoys Nos. 1285-A and 1983-A, along with one of the accused persons to Kennedy Sea Face. At about 6 p.m. sepoy No. 1285-A, brought to the station one Nanasbanker with a watch in his possession. The sepoy had stated that the watch had been sold to Nanashanker by Mahibub for Rs. 3. Witness then asked him about the other sepoy. He was told that the other sepoy was at Kennedy Sea Face waiting for one Shaikh Imam who was out of his hut at the time. Witness waited till 8 p.m. at the Police Station for the sepoy. But he did not return till then. Witness then went out. He was relieved. by Sub-Inspector Wanjara. He again returned to police station at about 11 p.m. to enquire if the sepoy had come back and brought Shaik Imam with him. Just then Sub-Inspector Wanjara came and told him that he had brought the man down. Witness then waited for Inspector Dyer who came at about 1-30 a.m. He then placed the lad Yello Laxuman before Mr. Dyer. He (Yello Laxuman) said he had seen Shaikh Imam giving a bundle to one Govind and that the bundle was passed to one Rama Babu. Inspector Dyer thereupon asked Sub-Inspector Deshpande to take a search of Rama Babu's room. The witness himself, Sub-Inspectors Wanjara and Deshpande accompanied by two sepoys then proceeded to Rama Babu's place. There was no other police sepoy at the chowky at that time. Rama Babu's room was searched but nothing was found there. He then questioned Rama Babu about the property and the latter replied that the same had been given to Mahidin's brother. Enquiries were made about Mahiden's brother who was found to be absconding. While they were going to Kennedy Sea Face, Inspector Dyer was not at the Police Station. He (Mr. Dyer) left the Chowky after giving orders for search.

Mr. GODINHO'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho the witness said he saw Inspector Dyer going to his quarter. On the 11th of March, Inspector Dyer was detained at the Children's Welfare Exhibition from 4 p.m. till 8 p.m. when he was relieved for dinner. Again for 9 p.m. he was there till the end of the show. He remembered that Superintendent Sykes and Inspector Marshall had called to see Inspector Dyer but not finding him at the Station they left after leaving a message that he should phone them when he (Mr. Dyer) came. Mr. Dyer accordingly called Mr. Sykes on telephone. The boy Yello had made a statement before Mr. Dyer came and on Sub-Inspector Wanjara's telling him about it he (Mr. Dyer) sent for Yello and took down his statement. Anwar Haque came to the police station at 2-15 a.m. He came there to offer a bail for Shaik Imam. Besides the persons inside the police station there was no body in the compound at the time. The man Mahidin was already under detention inside the police station. He was sitting at the vedanda, facing Inspector Dyer's quarters. Rama Santu was sitting on a bench below the trick of the staircase. When Anwar Haque came to the Police Station he was under the influence of liquor. Mahibub Ulla was convicted of theft by Mr. Oliveira in the month of March.

Re-examined by Inspector Finan the witness said he did not see any man in the compound besides those inside the Police Station. He did not go out to look if there was any body. Rama Santu was sitting on a bench, and there was no one to restrain him from getting away.

SUB-INSPECTOR WANJARA.

Sub-Inspector Wanjara, examined, said on the 11th of March, last, he was on duty at the Esplanade Police Station from 4 p.m. About 8 p.m. a sepoy, Goval, came down to him and said that he had him sent by Mr. Sykes to search a hut at Kennedy Sea Face but the owner of the hut was intimidating him. In consequence of this information witness went to the spot with the same sepoy. He met there sepoy No. 1982-A, who was in charge of the accused person who pointed out the complainant's hut. Witness questioned the sepoy No. 1982-A, what the trouble was and the latter said that Shaik Imam was resisting the search and threatened him —

(Continued in column 5.)

Mr. HORNIMAN'S BOOK ON AMRITSAR

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PRIVY COUNCIL.

NEW RULES FOR APPEALS.

The following order of His Majesty the King in Council regulating the practice in appeals to His Majesty in Council is published in the "Gazette of India" for general information:—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of February, 1920. Present:—The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act passed in the 4th year of the reign of His Majesty King William IV. entitled "an Act for the better administration of justice in His Majesty's Privy Council," it is amongst other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council from time to time to make any such rules and orders as may be thought fit for regulating the mode, form, and time of appeal to be made from the decisions of any courts of judicature in India (from the decisions of which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council), and in like manner from time to time to make such other regulations for the preventing delays in the making or hearing such appeals and as to the expenses attending the said appeals and as to the amount or value of property in respect of which any such appeal may be made.

THE ORDER.

And whereas Her Majesty Queen Victoria did, by her order in council of the 10th day of April, 1838, approve certain rules and orders for regulating the mode, form, and time of appeal from the decisions of the said courts and also certain regulations for the preventing delays in the making or hearing such appeals and as to the expenses attending such appeals and as to the amount or value of property in respect of which any such appeal may be made:

And whereas the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council hath deemed it expedient to rescind all the said rules, orders, and regulations and to substitute others in lieu thereof:

His Majesty is, therefore, pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to rescind all the said rules, orders, and regulations in the said order in council of the 10th day of April, 1838, contained, and to approve of the several rules, orders, and regulations contained in the schedule hereto, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be respectively observed by all courts of judicature in India and by all persons, whom it shall or may concern.

Whereof the Governor-General of India in Council, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THE SCHEDULE.

1. Applications to the court for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council shall be made within 90 days of the decree or order to be appealed from, subject to the provisions of sections 4, 5, and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

2. The preparation of the record shall be subject to the supervision of the court, and parties may submit any disputed questions arising in connection therewith to the court, and the court shall give such directions thereon as the justice of the case may require.

3. The registrar, as well as the parties and their legal agents, shall endeavour to exclude from the record all documents (more particularly such as are merely formal) that are not relevant to the subject-matter of the appeal and, generally, to reduce the bulk of the record as far as practicable, taking special care to avoid the duplication of documents and the unnecessary repetition of headings and other merely formal parts of documents; but the documents omitted to be copied or printed shall be enumerated in a manuscript list to be transmitted with the record.

4. Where in the course of the preparation of a record one party objects to the inclusion of a document on the ground that it is unnecessary or irrelevant and the other party nevertheless insists upon its being included and the court allows the document to be included the record, as printed (whether in India or in England), shall with a view to the subsequent adjustment of the costs of, and incidental to, such document indicate in the index of papers, or otherwise, the fact that and the party by whom the inclusion of the document was objected to.

COPIES OF ORDER.

5. Where the record is printed in India the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the registrar of the Privy Council 40 copies of such record, one of which copies he shall certify to be correct by signing his name on, or initialling every eighth page thereof and by affixing thereto the seal, if any, of the court.

6. Where the record is to be printed in England the registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the registrar of the Privy Council one certified copy of such record, together with an index of all the papers and exhibits in the case. No other certified copies of the record shall be transmitted to the agents in England by, or on behalf of, the parties to the appeal

7. Where there are two or more appeals arising out of the same matter, and the court is of opinion that it would be for the convenience of the Lords of the Judicial Committee and all parties concerned that the appeals should be consolidated, the court may direct the appeals to be consolidated.

WITHDRAWALS.

8. An appellant who has obtained a certificate for the admission of an appeal may at any time prior to the making of an order admitting the appeal withdraw the appeal on such terms as to costs, and otherwise, as the court may direct.

9. Where an appellant, having obtained certificate for the admission of an appeal, fails to furnish the security, or make the deposit required (or apply with due diligence to the court for an order admitting the appeal), the court may, on its own motion, or on an application in that behalf made by the respondent, cancel the certificate for the admission of the appeal, and may give such directions as to the cost of the appeal and the security entered into by the appellant as the court shall think fit, or make such further or other in the premises as, in the court, the justice of the case requires.

10. An appellant whose appeal has been admitted shall prosecute his appeal in accordance with the rules for the time being, regulating the general practice and procedure appeals to His Majesty in Council.

11. Where an appellant, whose appeal has been admitted, desires, prior to the dispatch of the record to England, to withdraw his appeal, the court may, upon an application in that behalf made by the appellant, grant him a certificate to the effect that the appeal has been withdrawn, and the appeal shall thereupon be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed without the express order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the appeal and the security entered into by the appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the court may think fit to direct.

FAILURE TO SHOW DILIGENCE.

12. Where an appellant, whose appeal has been admitted, fails to show due diligence in taking all necessary steps in connection with the preparation of the record the court may, either on its own motion or on the application of the respondent, call upon the appellant to show cause why a certificate should not be issued that the appeal has not been effectually prosecuted by the appellant, and, if the court sees fit to issue such a certificate, the appeal shall be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed for non-prosecution without the express order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the appeal and the security entered into by the appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the court may think fit to direct.

UNDUE DELAY.

13. Where at any time between the admision of an appeal and the despatch of the record to England the record becomes defective by reason of the death or change of status of a party to the appeal the court may, notwithstanding the admission of the appeal on an application in that behalf made by any person interested, grant a certificate showing who, in the opinion of the court, is the proper person to be substituted or entered on the record, in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died, or undergone a change of status, and the name of such person shall thereupon be deemed to be so substituted or entered on the record as aforesaid without the express order of His Majesty in Council.

14. Where the record subsequently to its despatch to England becomes defective by reason of the death, or change of status, of a party to the appeal the court may, upon an application in that behalf made by any person interested, cause a certificate to be transmitted to the registrar of the Privy Council showing who, in the opinio of the court, is the proper person to be substituted, or entered, on the record in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died, or undergone a change of status. If, in the opinion of the court, there has been undue delay in making this application, the court may order the appellant, or the party interested, to take all necessary steps to prefect the record within such time as the court may direct, and, if he fails to comply with such order, the court shall report the matter to the registrar of the Privy Council.

15. These rules shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1911, or on such other date, as the Governor-General India in Council may determine.

CAPTAIN RANZA ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Italian aviator Captain Ranza arrived here this noon leaving Allahabad at dawn to-day in S. V. A. biplane. He proposes to stay here for three days and then continue his flight to Tokio. In the trip from Allahabad to Calcutta he had to encounter very hot weather and adverse wind.

NEW EDITOR OF THE "FIGARO"

The resignation of M. Robert de Flers an M. Alfred Capus, from the "Figaro" have been accepted, and the post of chief editor has been filled by M. Louis Latzarus, who has been for a long time a member of the staff. M. Joseph Reinach, who writes under the name Polybe, has also severed his connexion with the "Figaro".—"The Times."

Captain R. L. Abbott, son of Mr. J. H. Abbott of Jhansi, is a candidate for election as a Moderate representative in the New Council from Jhansi. His opponent will be the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who is another Moderate candidate.

A Travancore message says that the Durbar has prohibited bringing by sea or land into that state of any copy of the monthly magazine entitled "Journal of Revolutionary Commission" published in Mexico.

A Calcutta message says:—

The Arms Act department are enquiring into a case in which one Haversack with a shoulder strap containing cartridges and buckshot bullets was found lying unclaimed in a second class compartment in the Eastern Bengal Railway.

RANGOON SALVATION ARMY INSTITUTE.

UNREST AMONG OCCUPANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 7.

Unrest has developed among the occupants of the Salvation Army Industrial Institute at Kemmendine in Rangoon who are all conditionally released men from jail. They complain of poor food and clothing and threatened to strike unless improvement is effected. Mr. Grantham, District Superintendent of Police under a posse of police visited the Institute and six men were returned to the Central Jail, 14 others being warned as to their behaviour. The Institute has been opened four years and has been successful in giving a number of ex-prisoners a fresh start in life.

BOUND TO SERVE FOR FIVE YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Ghose passed orders in the application made by Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co. against Percy Chandler Knott. The application was for an order restraining Knott from entering the service of Glen and Co. In January last, the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs by which he agreed to serve the plaintiffs for five years and undertook that he would not during that period do any work in any firm of chemists and druggists. The plaintiffs stated that in March last, in breach of that agreement, the defendant entered into the service of Glen and Co., exporters of Indian drugs and medicines in Calcutta. The defendant entered an agreement and gave an undertaking to go back to the service of the plaintiffs and not to enter into the service of Glen and Co., or any other firm. In view of this undertaking his Lordship thought there was no necessity to issue an injunction but directed the defendant to pay the plaintiffs' cost of this application.

BREACHES ON BURMA RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 7.

Breaches due to heavy rains are reported on the Burma railways main line near Thazi and on the Southern Shan States sections, on account of which all passenger trains have been cancelled from yesterday.

The Maharaja of Kashmir has intimated that he proposes to waive the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,706,542 due to the Kashmir Durbar from the Government on account of the expenditure incurred by them during the war on the Kashmir Imperial Service troops over and above what was considered as war contribution to British Government. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

THEFT OF A REVOLVER.

TWO EUROPEANS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Mr. A. N. Moberley, District Magistrate of Hooghly, concluded the hearing of the case in which two Europeans named Earnest and Low with the theft of a revolver belonging to Mr. Stirrdok, an assistant in a jute mill at Champdany. The prosecution story was that the accused came to the house of the complainant one evening and asked him the route to Chandanagore. Complainant treated the accused very kindly, gave them food and drink and then gave them the direction wanted. The accused while leaving the house took away a revolver and a watch from the drawer of the complainant's table and crossed the river in a ferry boat, went to the Naihati station and took a train from there for Calcutta. They were arrested long after the occurrence. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

DRUGGED TO BE ROBBED?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 6.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—Some time last week, we published a local paragraph in which Dr. Rama Kamath, Municipal Councillor, reported that a boy aged nearly ten years, son of one Soma Das, an Indian Christian, was missing. All efforts to trace the boy's whereabouts both by the police and by the parents proved futile. But on Saturday evening the boy turned up with some of the pilgrims who had gone to the Little Mount (a suburb of Madras) feast. He said that on Monday the 27th April, on his way to the school at Purasewalkam, a Mahomedan met him and gave him something to eat. As soon as he swallowed it he did know anything. He was taken to St. Thomas Mount but finding that he had no jewels, the Mahomedan ran away and the boy did not know how to come home. At last, some persons to whom he applied for guidance brought him to Madras and he is now in his home.

TO AMERICA-GOING STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a gratifying thing to note that many of our Indian students are proceeding to U. S. A. for taking further education there. Many of such students write to the Publicity Committee of the Hindustan Association of America, enquiring about American Educational Institutions. For the benifit of such students, the Committee is publishing the second edition of the bulletin of information "The education in the U.S.A."

The pamphlet will be shortly sent to my office for distribution, the price of which is Annas 3. Students are asked to send postage stamps, worth three annas and Six pies. Orders will be registered and copies will be sent, as soon as they are received from America.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Young Collegiate Office,
Bombay No. 4.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

INDIANS' CLAIM TO EQUAL TREATMENT.

The following memorandum was submitted last month to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a deputation under the auspices of the Indian Overseas Associatnon, and including Indian delegates from East Africa:—

In the year 1920 it might seem a work of supererogation to insist upon the fact of the ancient association of India with the Eastern Territories of the African Continent. The local Administration of the British East Africa Protectorate and His Majesty's Government should be fully aware of all the facts relating to that association, but that they are in danger of being forgotten is clear from Part 1 of the final Report of the Economic Commission issued last year by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate. That Commission was appoined by the Governor of the Protectorate and was presided over by a high officer of the Administration. The Report was signed by him in common with the other members of the Commission. In Chapter 2 a historical survey of East Africa is given. It is incredible that the signatories of this Report were ignorant of India's historic connection with these territories, yet the astonishing fact remains that this chapter contains not a single reference to India or her people, and the only conclusion that can properly be come to by a perusal of this chapter, together with Chapter 7, is that the omission of any such reference was deliberate. It will be necessary at a later stage to revert to the allegations contained in Chapter 7.

Historical.

Indian trade connection with Zanzibar and the East African Territories is almost prehistoric. It is at any rate, upwards of three centuriss old, and it is notorious that since the middle of last century, from the time of Lord Canning, British Indians and the Government of India have taken a very active part in extending British influence in East Africa. It was admitted before the Sanderson Committee, in 1910, by Sir John Kirk, with probably an unequalled knowledge of the Protectorate, that "but for the Indians we (the British) should not be there now. It was entirely through being in possession of the influence of these Indian merchants that we were enabled to build up the influence that eventually resulted in our position." One of the main grounds stated for granting the Royal Charter to the Imperial British East 'Africa Company in 1888 by Queen Victoria was that it was calculated to be advantageous to the "commercial and other interests" of the British Indians and that "the possession by a British Company of the East Coast line" would protect British Indian subjects from "being compelled to reside and trade under the Government and protection of Alien Powers." In the early days of the conquest and pacification of the Protectorate, Indian soldiers bore a very honourable part, and the history of events in Natal at the outbreak of the Boer War was repeated when, at the beginning of the late World War, the timely help given by India in men, money, and material to East Africa saved the country from complete destruction and its occupation by the German forces. The earliest transport facilities in the Protectorate were provided by Indian contractors and labour. The main factor in opening up the interior of the country was the construction of the Uganda railway, entirely by Indian labour and subordinate staff, under the most trying conditions and with considerable loss of life. Since then very large numbers of Indian traders, merchants, agriculturists, artisans, and labourers have emigrated to the country at the express invitation of the local Government, and relying on justice and equal treatment under British rule. This enterprising loyal, simple-living, and law-abiding Indian population has rendered invaluable service to the country in its industrial and commercial development, and has introduced into and invested in it very large sums of money in the erection of large numbers of substantial and permanent buildings, comprising several streets and bazaars entirely owned by Indians, in the chief towns of the Protectorate and also in Uganda. In his book, "My African Journey" (a journey undertaken by him as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, at present the Secretary of State for War, wrote: "It is the Indian trader, who, penetrating and maintaining himself in all sorts of places to which no white man could go, or in which no white man could earn a living, has, more than anyone else, developed the early beginnings of trade, and opened up the first slender means of communication."

The Present Position.

By far the greater proportion of the clerical and mechanical staff on the Uganda railway and in its workshops consists of Indians, and large numbers of Indian clerks are employed in the Government offices and commercial houses. The erection of buildings throughout the country is carried on by Indian contractors and artisans, and about 80 per cent. of the trade and commerce of the Protetccorate is carried on by Indians. The present European population of the Protectorate is said to be approximately six thousand, and includes a considerable proportion of officials, military, and missionaries. In 1911 slightly more than one-half of the European population was actually engaged in the development of the country. The proportion today so engaged is believed to be not very much greater. The present Indian population of the Protectorate is certainly not less than 25 thousand, and it is estimated that it is between 30 and 35 thousand.

It is thus clear that, apart from the pioneer character of Indian enterprise in East Africa, the Indian population of the Protectorate is considerably greater than the European. Its invested capital is far greater, its hold upon the trade and commerce of the Protectorate is four-fifths of the whole, and it pays a very much larger proportion of the taxation of the country than does the European population. No impartial observer could fail to come to the conclusion that in all essentials, including those of climate, the Protectorate is, in fact, apart from the native population, an Indian and not a European Colony. Indeed, Indian law is, and was as a matter of course, administered in East Africa. So distinguished and disinterested a traveller as Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, in a dispatch appearing in "The Times" of March 16, 1920, says: "The retail trade is almost wholly in the hands of the Greeks as far as the Sudan, and to the South, of Indians. Indian and Japanese products are ousting British. . . The goods are adapted for local European and native requirements. . . . Indians are rapidly gaining control of the ivory, rides, and other markets. There are branches of Indian banks in every centre." Dr. Mitchell, being a stranger, could not have known that Indian trade existed in the Protectorate generations before any British goods were introduced.

European and Indian Relations

In spite, however, of their prior claims to consideration at the hands of the authorities, due to their pioneer work in the carrying of the products of modern civilisation to the barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples of the country, and the vital and trading risks incidental thereto, and notwithstanding their numerical preponderance and the immensely superior proportion of private Indian capital invested in the country, the Indian settlers did not adopt a dog-in-the-manger policy. They did not demand preferential treatment. They did not demand European exclusion, nor did they agitate for the imposition of disabilities upon such Europeans as were already settled or might be allowed to settle in the Protectorate. On the contrary, they were not afraid of competition, and welcomed and were willing to co-operate on a basis of equality with all new comers, whether Indian or European. Some prominent members of the Indian Community even went out of their way to recommend the country for European settlement as well as Indian. In the early days of the British administration of the Protectorate, the relations between the Indian Community and the Administration were of a very friendly character. The Foreign Office, which at that time controlled the Administration, fully recognised the invaluable and indispensable services rendered by India and the Indian settlers. Shortly after the Boer War, a number of malcontent Dutch settlers from South Africa, dissatisfied with the conditions in the neighbouring German Territory, migrated to the Protectorate, and eventually settled in the area known the "Highlands." These settlers brought with them the bitter Squth African racia prejudice directed against coloured people and together with other white settlers, with experience of conditions in South Africa and other self-governing portions of his Majesty's Dominions, but entirely ignorant of Indian traditions and customs and of the earlier history of the Protectorate, commenced an agitation against the Indian settlers with the object eventually of reducing them to the same position of inferiority as has been the unhappy fate of their countrymen in South Africa. At first these efforts met with no success, to the great chagrin of the white settlers, who pressed for the transfer and the control of the Administration from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office. His Majesty's Indian subjects in East Africa date their principal troubles from the beginning of Colonial Office administration in East Africa. Without endeavouring to determine how far the Colonial Office was responsible for the change, they nevertheless believe that a deliberate attempt was made at that time to alter the whole character of the Administration—which, before then, had been equitable and even-handed to all sections of the Community, but which thereafter, under the growing influence of the South African immigrants or other settlers having similar experience in European-controlled British Colonies, so as to give advantages and preferential treatment to the white settlers under the pretext that the Protectorate should come more and more under European influences in the interests of the native population. In August 1907 the Land Board of the Protectorate recommended that Government land in certain specified areas should not be allotted to Indians, but should be reserved for European settlement. In transmitting the resolution to the then Secretary of State, Lord Elgin, the Commissioner of Lands reminded him that the claims of the Indian Community could not be lightly disregarded, seeing that they were in the country long before Europeans had settled there, that but for Indian labour the Uganda railway would never have been constructed, that most of the trading wealth of the country was in the hands of the Indians, and, finally, that Indians were British subjects. Unfortunately, as had happened some months earlier in the case of Indians in South Africa, his Lordship did not give to these powerful considerations the importance that they merited. In a dispatch to the Governor, dated March 18, 1908, Lord Elgin said: "With regard to the granting of land to Indians, it is not consonant with the views of his Majesty's Government to impose legal restrictions on any section of the Indian Community, but, as a matter of administrative convenience, grants should not be made to Indians in the upland areas." It is submitted, in the first place, that the rights and the well-being of his Majesty's Indian subjects ought never in a territory such as British East Africa to have been subordinated to mere "administrative convenience"; but, beyond that, it is common knowledge that no question of "administrative convenience" was at issue at that time. The European settlers wished to reserve the whole of the uplands area, one of the healthiest and best parts of the Protectorate, for themselves. Not that they wished themselves to develop the country. They relied and still rely entirely upon native labour for that purpose; but they wished to live a life apart from and out of contact with the Indian Community, and to reserve for themselves the most favourably situated areas, access to which has been made possible only by Indian enterprise and labour. The departure from principle on the flimsy grounds advanced by his Majesty's Government was disastrous, and from that time the Indian position has gradually gone from bad to worse. And whereas, in contrast with the reservation of the upland area for exclusive white settlement, it was generally understood that the lowlands were to be reserved for Indian settlement, it is significant and characteristic of the unfairness of the white settler that they are to-day engaged in an endeavou to secure the assent of the Colonial Office an encroachment upon the Lowland areas.

When the war broke out the Indian Community was specially requested and loyally consented to abstain from controversial agitation. Their consent was obtained on the understanding that such abstention was to be reciprocal. Unfortunately, neither the Government nor the European settlers abided by the agreement. Racial differentiations of an administrative, as well as of a legislative, character have followed fast, until to-day the situation is such as to agitate the people India, who are asking with the utmost anxiety whether the tragic history of the Indian population of South Africa, for which, to very large extent, they hold his Majesty's Government responsible, is to be repeated in East Africa, with far less possibility of justification, and where the Administration is not as in South Africa, that of a self-governing Dominion enjoying responsible government, but of a Protectorate directly controlled by his Majesty's Government, who must bear the full responsibility for all the consequences of the adoption and continuance of the present racial policy which they have initiated or permitted.

The Economic Commission.

A reference was made above to Chapter of the Report of the Economic Commission. The Commission appointed by the local Government did not include a single Indian representative, and by way of protest no Indian evidence was tendered, and practically no evidence bearing upon the Indian situation was produced before the Commission. Yet in that chapter the Commission, without supporting testimony of any kind, delivered an attack upon the commercial methods and the private morality of the Indian Community of such character as it is impossible for any self-respecting and high-spirited people for one moment to tolerate. These allegations, of most offensive type, have been made with the very clear object of creating an atmosphere of prejudice against the Indian section of the population. European and Christian civilisation has been deliberately invoked and contrasted with Eastern and non-Christian civilisation to the detriment of the latter and in the alleged interests of the native population, and recommendations have been made that the Protectorate should be treated, together with adjacent territories, as a quasi-Dominion, and that power should be handed over to the small oligarchy of white settlers, whose views need no elucidation in the light of the declaration on the Indian question of the Convention of Associations of East Africa (the most important non-official body of Europeans in the country, which is often known as "The White Man's Parliament"), that their object was to change the whole character of the country and its population by the stoppage of Indian immigration and the gradual elimination of the Indian population. The Indian Community has felt that such campaign, undertaken ostensibly on behalf of the native population, by the white settlers, is hypocritical in the extreme. Those who are best acquainted with local conditions and who can read between the lines of the proceedings of the Convention of Associations and the Report of the Economic Commission, are under no illusion as to the altruism of the motives of the European settlers.

Need for impartial investigation.

The present agitation is strongly reminiscent of similar campaigns conducted at various times in different parts of South Africa preliminary to the introduction of anti-Asiatic legislation imposing further disabilities upon the resident Indian population. The Indian Community in East Africa has bitterly resented the imputations that have been made against it, and it challenges impartial investigation. It desires at this stage to make no counter-charges, but it is content to quote the opinion of the authorised representatives of the Native people themselves. Mr. C. F. Andrews, who was specially deputed by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay to investigate the situation in East Africa recently, made a special point of meeting the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of Uganda, two Ministers of the Native Parliament. This is what Sir Apollo Kagwa, Prime Minister, and Mr. Staisies Enganya, the Chief Justice, say in a letter to Mr. Andrews: "With reference to our meeting with you in our Native Parliament this morning, we beg to confirm in writing our opinion we expressed on the following two points which came out—namely: (a) We do want the Indians to remain in our country, as we consider that their being here would improve our country, and would do no harm to the country. Besides, we find them moral people. We would, of course, like better Indians. (b) We do not want our country to be united to any other Protectorate, for we consider that if this was done it would greatly interfere with our Uganda Treaty, 1900, and our customs. We have other reasons besides. Therefore, we would very much like this Protectorate to remain as it is." Dr. Cook, the well-known East African medical expert, has publicly corroborated the evidence of the Native leaders regarding Indian morality. In the light of this disinterested testimony, it is clear that the sole motive for the hostile activities of the European Colonists lies in colour and race prejudice and trade jealousy. It is significant, too, that the Convention of Associations has deliberately sought to raise the question of religious privilege and to destroy the religious neutrality for which the British Administration is supposed to stand, as the word "Christian" does not appear in the original draft of the declaration that the Convention circulated to its members. It is, however, no function of his Majesty's Administration in East Africa to promote specially any form of religious belief or civilisation. The threatening attitude of the European settlers towards the Indian colonists and sympathetic officials alike has filled Indians with alarm lest his Majesty's Government should mistake a clamorous and spurious agitation, based upon crude self-interest, for a reasoned demand for changes in the Administration that will if given effect to, completely alter its character, with calamitous consequences for the old-established Indian population. Indians recognise fully the fact that there are a number of officials of all ranks in the country who are anxious to administer it sympathetically and impartially. But they are not blind to the hostile activities of the bulk of the European population, which includes a most violent element, and which threatens them whenever they show a disposition to fair minded and just administration. Recent episodes of this character are well known, and it is strongly felt that his Majesty's Government ought to discourage severely the anti-Indian tendencies that are locally prevalent, and which are fraught with untold mischief to the Empire.

Having thus reduced to its true meaning and proportions the European opposition, the Indian Community desires to place the following views on record, in the knowledge that they have the support of the Indian people and the sympathy of the Government of India.

What Indians Want.

It is no longer possible for the people of India and the Indian settlers in British East Africa to tolerate or recognise anything in the nature of racial differentiation, whether as a matter of "administrative convenience" or by statutory enactment. If the European settlers could not content themselves with equality of treatment with their Indian fellow-subjects, they need not have come to or stayed in a country already widely-populated by Indians, and in which Indians had preceded them by many generations; and had his Majesty's Government done their duty towards the Indian population, the disabilities to-day complained of would never have been imposed. The Imperial Government have never justified and cannot possibly justify to the people of India the anti-Indian policy that has been tacitly and officially adopted for the past thirteen years. The Indian communities in the neighbouring territories of Zanzibar, Uganda, and Tanganyika have watched with alarm the growth of anti-Indian feeling in the Protectorate, whose effects they are already beginning to feel. The policy of racial differentiation as regards ownership of land in townships has already been put into operation in Uganda, where it has hitherto been absent. Yet the Uganda Economic Commission, which has just reported, says of the Indian settler: "The country owes much to the Indian trader, and we consider a broad policy of toleration should be adopted towards him. He has shown energy and enterprise, and has assisted in the opening-up of the more remote districts. He is also of value as an agriculturist, and his activities in this direction might be well encouraged." That India is far from reconciled to the evil fate that has befallen her children in South Africa is evident from the anxiety with which the mission to the Union of Sir Benjamin Robertson, on behalf of the Government of India, is being watched. It would be disastrous, and it would be regarded as a breach of faith on the part of the British Government, if the history of the South African Indians were repeated in the East Africa Protectorate and the adjacent territories. India is proud of the results of the efforts of her colonists settled for centuries in East Africa, and she cannot possibly look with equanimity upon a movement calculated to injure fatally a most important portion of her foreign trade. It is felt by all classes of the Indian people that, when the temperate parts of the Empire, controlled by self-governing European communities, are, for all practical purposes, closed to Indian immigration, it would be inequitable and unpardonable if, as is now being attempted in the East Africa Protectorate, the same policy of exclusion were adopted. Therefore, Indians deem it essential, in the interests of all the elements of the mixed population of the country, that an absolutely open door, as regards immigration, should be maintained. Immigrants of both European and Indian origin should be equally welcome and given equal opportunities for the development of individual enterprise, and no special privileges should be given to any section of the population.

Franchise for Indians.

The political, as well as the municipal, franchise, which are at present confined to Europeans, should be equally conferred upon Indians. It is absurd to hold that Indians, who, in large numbers, in their own country, in British Guiana, Trinidad, Fiji, and even in the Cape Colony, have been enfranchised, should, when settled in East Africa, where the average is higher, be incapable of exercising the franchise. It is not even disguised that the European community have opposed an extension of the franchise to Indians because they wish, in a Colony that owes its very existence to Indian foresight, courage, and enterprise, to enjoy a monopoly of political power in the pretended interests of the Native inhabitants.

The people of India naturally look to His Majesty's Government to remove all racial checks, bars, and differentiations: such, for example, as the exclusion of Indians from the Executive Council; the practical municipal disfranchisement of Indians in Nairobi; the preferential grants of land to Europeans; the encouragement of settlement by European ex-soldiers without corresponding encouragement of settlement by Indian ex-soldiers; he sale of Crown lands by auction at which Indians are forbidden to bid, to the detriment of the finances of the Colony; the power granted to the Governor, under the Crown Lands Ordinance (1915), enabling him to veto (as he has invariably done in practice) the transfer of European-owned land to Indian purchasers; the policy of racial segregation in townships and extra-municipal areas; and the introduction of legislation, ostensibly of a general character, but capable of special administration for political purposes against Indians, by an Executive controlled by a hostile white minority.

Indian's alarm at prospect of ruin.

The East African Indian community has placed its views on the various matters of complaint and disability upon record in a series of moderate and constructive resolutions passed unanimously at the recent session of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress, to which reference is hereby made, in the earnest hope that, in so far as they fall within the competence of His Majesty's Government, full relief will be granted. And here it may be added that the local Indian community is much alarmed at the prospect of ruin resulting from the adoption by the Colonial Office of a new policy of currency and exchange, without consultation with the East African Indians or reference to the India Office, and which it believes to have been adopted mainly in the interests of a small section of the European settlers. That this view is held by independent observers is evident from the opinion of the English President of Kisumu Chamber of Commerce, among others, and from the following message to "The Times" from its Mombasa correspondent:—

"The Times", March 12, 1920.

"Mombasa, March 6 (delayed).

"Recent legislation respecting the rate of exchange enforced on instructions from the Colonial Office, by which the value of the rupee is fixed at 2s. 4d. now, 2s. 2d. as from July 1, and 2s. as from December 1, while in India the rate remains at about 2s. 8d., has resulted in a serious dislocation of the trade of the Protectorates of Zanzibar and Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa). In the first place a considerable quantity of the trade and finance of the territories is geographically dependent upon India; secondly, the position is aggravated by the already serious shortage of silver; and, thirdly, the legislation is enforced during the harvesting of the Uganda cotton crop, requiring about 150 lakhs (£1,750,000 at the exchange of 2s. 4d.) to purchase the 60,000 bales of native production. The impression locally is that in the introduction of the recent measures too great consideration was given to settlers' interests, to the direct exclusion of established commercial and industrial interests, and entailing restrictive consequences upon native production. The local conditions resulting from these factors warrant the assumption that there will be a breakdown of the country's trade, and that a financial crisis is imminent."

Conclusion.

India is to-day entering upon a new path, as a free Nation, on the road to Dominionhood within the British Empire. The susceptibilities of her people can no longer be ignored, as they have, in the matter of the welfare of her colonists, been only too often in the past. In South Africa, the existence of an independent Dominion Government has been held by the Imperial Government to excuse them for non-intervention on behalf of the unhappy and ill-used Indian population. Th same considerations do not apply to East Africa, where the Imperial Government are solely responsible for policy and administration, a responsibility which they cannot share and have no right to delegate. As to the Tanganyika Territory, which will be governed under a mandate from the League of Nations, the British Government wil be responsible to the international conscience of the world. But India, too, is an original member of the League of Nations, and is entitled to demand not only that all peoples alike should be treated equally in the mandated area, but that in the neighbouring British Territory equal treatment should be adopted, lest the evil results of the opposite policy react adversely upon the peoples on the other side of a vague and artificial boundary. In the eyes of the Indian public, the sincerity of Great Britain's attitude towards India on Imperial questions will be tested to a great extent by the policy enforced in East Africa.

Indians look upon the British East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika as one territory which was for centuries settled and developed by Indians residing under the jurisdiction of Asiatic sovereigns, and who brought with them large amounts of capital whose investment in the country accounts for its present prosperity. Throughout this vast area there was no European settlement whatever until the mushroom growth of the last twenty years. If the Indian population were to leave East Africa to-morrow the entire territory would immediately fall into ruin and decay, and its Native population relapse into barbarism. It is believed in India that, when reminded of all the facts, the British people and the British Government will not allow judgment to go by default, but will respond generously to India's claim to the equal treatment of her colonists in East Africa, and the reversal of the present prevalent anti-Indian policy.

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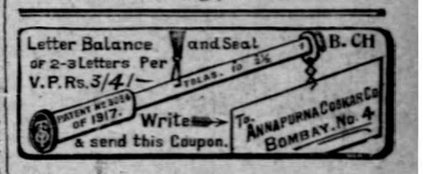

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EDUCATIONAL NOTES

(BY AN INDIAN.)

The future of the child depends on the kind of schooling he receives. His life will be made or marred according to the good or bad quality of the training he gets. But, good education is impossible without good teachers. And good teachers cannot be had except on good terms.

Present Prospects.

The terms that are at present offered to the moulders of mind are simply scandalous. Far from being attractive, the wages the teachers receive are hardly adequate to enable them to make both ends meet. As a matter of fact, no one takes to the profession, so far he can help it. Thus, the wages help to keep back the best men out of the "line." Lord Chelmsford, himself, has admitted the position. As early as 1917, his Excellency pointed out in his Convocation addresses as Chancellor of the University of Calcutta: "At the present time the profession of teaching is only regarded as a form of employment which will keep the wolf from the door until briefs come in or some other permanent occupation be secured. This is not as it should be. The profession of teaching is a great and honorable profession, and it should engage the whole attention of those who follow it. But, this is not likely to be the case so long as teachers are paid an inadequate wage. If we are to divert students on to this road, we must increase the pay and opportunities of our teachers and magnify the status of the teaching profession." But, though more than two years have elapsed since the above sentiments were uttered, and his Excellency's regime is approaching termination, yet little practical work has been done in the direction.

Task Ahead.

However, now that Education will be transferred to the people's charge, it will be up to the incoming Minister to make up his mind to increase the scale of salary of teachers. The salaries should be raised to a point where the men and women who join the work, can be happy in it, prond of it, and can lead life without constant financial worry. When this is done, then, and only then shall we succeed in enlisting the services of the right men, who can and should educate the citizens of to-morrow.

Physical Culture.

The one distinguishing feature of the educational system of Japan is compulsory physical education. The children are not allowed to shirk the drill, but are compelled to develop their bodies by regular exercises. This has not only produced the sense of discipline in the boys, but has also improved their health. Such physical training is specially needed in our schools where the boys are such pale statues. But, before they are taught to develop their bodies they should first be told something about the constitution of their bodies. This will enable them intelligently to comprehend the fundamentals of correct physical training. Therefore, an elementary course of anatomy should be introduced in the schools.

School Ship.

The Education Committee of Bradford, where secondary education has been made free, has conceived a novel way of relieving congestion in schools. It has proposed to build, hire or purchase a sea-going steamship, furnish its state-rooms as class-rooms, appoint the necessary teaching staff, and send the boys on voyages to learn geography by seeing with their own eyes places on the map, history at the scenes of enactment, astronomy, etc., and "not least, to acquire that culture which cannot be got otherwise than by travel." The range of these school voyages has not been drawn, but it is in the Committee's mind that the "Mediterranean should be explored and cities like Rome, Florence, Athens and Cairo visited.

"Idea May Be Expanded."

Mr. J. L. Parker, Chairman of the Secondary Education Committee, talked to a "Daily News" correspondent in mail week, with warm enthusiasm about the proposal. He said:—

"I want to see this fine vessel docked in Manchester. It will be called the City of Bradford, and our children will be on board their own ship within two hours of leaving home. There is no end to the possibilities if we prove that it is feasible. The first thing is to find the feasibility of having a ship built for ourselves, and as to whether it should be used exclusively for educational purposes.

"This city has a vast export trade, and we might find it suitable to combine the export of our own manufactures with the facilities for education. I have no doubt that we should have plenty of scholars, and, though we have not worked out details, the school period of travel would be perhaps six or twelve months. The advantages are incalculable. It could not do other than spread the international spirit.

"Whilst our immediate consideration is the secondary school child, there is no reason why it should be limited to them. For instance, we have 240 delicate children in our open-air school, and we have 160 physical defectives who would benefit by a sea voyage. We have an open mind as to whether we should begin with boys only, or take girls as well.

"I hope that we shall be able to demonstrate that the school ship is practicable. If it is a good thing for the Prince of Wales to see the world as part of his education, I believe that equal facilities should be open to the boys and girls of the workers. It will be good for them and for the nation."

School Soviets.

Major Robert Davis, of America, contributes an article to the "Literary Digest", in the course of which he throws light on the Bolshie's educational activities. The first thing the Bolsheviks did on arriving at Kharkof, a city of 800,000, was to subject the prevalent educational system to a comprehensive reform. A general commission of five professors and twenty students was given the job of remodelling the school system into harmony with Republic principles. The following recommendations of the Commission, were put into immediate effect:—

1. Education is free in all schools.
2. Examinations of every sort and the taking of classroom notes are abolished.
3. Any person over sixteen years of age may attend the university.
4. Private schools are abolished, as a contradiction of democracy.
5. Students may pass from one professional school to another at will, receiving credit for time spent in former school.
6. The jurisdiction of faculties over students is abolished.
7. Honorary posts, such as rector of the university, are abolished.
8. The study of grammar is abolished as a superfluous subject.
9. The study of geometry is abolished as a theoretical subject.
10. The study of physics is abolished as a theoretical subject.
11. The study of history, as now taught, is abolished. In place of the study of dates, wars, and dynasties, the study of the social liberation of peoples will be substituted.
12. The law school is abolished, as the laws of the *Soviet* Republic will render ancient law obsolete.
13. On Thursday regular classwork will be omitted, and the tenets of communism will be discussed in all schools.
14. Sunday will be a holiday in all schools.
15. Holidays with a religious signification, like Easter and Christmas, will be abolished.
16. May 1 and October 28, the "Holy Days of the Proletariat", will be holidays in all schools.
17. Primary grades will meet for one session only from 9 a.m. to 12 m. Pupils will bring their lunch and, accompanied by their teachers, spend the afternoon in the city gardens or the country for games folk-dancing, marching, nature study etc.

On each school a commissary, as its principal, was appointed, and in each school was opened a Soviet elected by faculty and pupils. The Soviets were nothing more than advisory councils to commissaries.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

The Scientists are engaged in evolving photographic telephones. When these are perfected it will be possible to telephone to a person at a distance and see him while one is talking to him.

* * * *

Already alarm bells can be rung by wireless at a distance of about one hundred miles. It is said that, now, the Marconi Co. is about to fit ships with the necessary apparatus.

* * * * *

Marconi has started on a voyage of discovery. He is accompanied by his wife, the Marquis Medini and his wife, and a few personal friends. The Electra is the name of the ship that carries them. The ship is navigated by a gyroscopic compass instead of the ordinary compass. There is on the ship, quite a unique and extensive cargo of wireless telephones and other electric novelties. The object of the voyage is research in hitherto unexplored realms of electrical phenomena.

* * * *

"The world is Marconi's laboratory", said one of the officials to a "Daily Herald" representative, "and he will make systematic research, which should be of the utmost value. One experiment which should have very important results will be that of wireless direction-finding. In this matter it is likely that a great deal can be achieved, and the results will in all probability be of the utmost value to seamen, helping them to find their way in fogs. Marconi will have the opportunity of investigating magnetic storms and the electrical conditions which so greatly vary in different areas. Much has been said regarding the messages from Mars. I do not think Marconi will deliberately set out to determine the origin of the much-discussed signals. It is far more likely that he will confine himself to the things that really matter in wireless research."

* * * * *

There in America the Scientists are discussing whether science is able to prolong human life. Dr. Eugene Fisk, President of the Life Extension Institute, speaking at the annual meeting of the New York Medical Society, expressed the opinion that it was possible for science to extend human life. He admitted the task was a "terrible" one, but he maintained that the postponement of middle and old age and doubling and even trebling of the ordinary span of human life was not a fantastic idea. The Doctor based his opinion on the successful achievements of science in stretching the life of the ordinary fruit fly to 900 times its usual length, and after observing that the turtle lives 200 years, etc., he argued that old age was always premature. His category of conditions antagonistic to human life included heredity, infection, poison, food deficiency, food excess, fear, grief, emotional excesses and physical apathy.

* * * *

According to the "Intransigeant" two French doctors have perfected a combined X-ray and cinema apparatus, which will enable the filming of the internal organ of animals so as to show on the screen the slightest movements of the muscles, joints, heart intestines and respiratory organs. Hitherto, it is said, films taken have dealt with animals, but it is expected that by modifying the apparatus it will be possible to take moving pictures of the human body also.

* * * *

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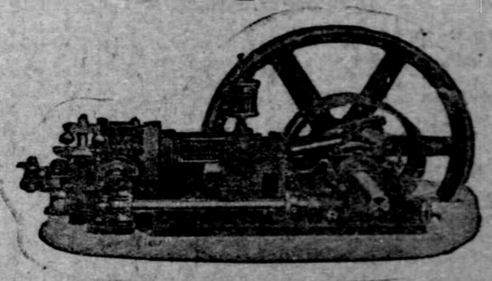

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KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The following are some particulars for the Session of the Kanara District Conference, the first session of which comes off at the Karwar on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant.

The chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr. Manjnath V. Kaikeni, and Vice-Chairmen are Mr. M. R. Telang, Mr. R. A. Nadkarny, Mr. N. B. Mujumdar, Mr. D. B. Nadkarny, Mr. V. A. Coelho, Shet Tulsidas Ramji, Mr. Anant G. Habbu, Mr. Shankar V. Desai, Mr. S. V. Palekar.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, will preside over the deliberations of the Conference.

The fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 5 and over. Membership of the Reception Committee is confined to the people of Karwar Taluka alone, including those who reside outside. Intending members are requested to send in their names and fees to the Honorary Secretary.

From the communications so far received from some of the Talukas, the Committee feels justified in announcing that the response to their appeal has been very encouraging, and that a large number of delegates intend to attend the conference. The reception Committee, however requests that all the Talukas will muster strong and make the Conference fully representative. It is requested that the delegates may be elected, as far as possible, at public meetings specially held for the purpose, both in towns and villages. The Delegates Fee is Rupee one only. Not more than eight peasant delegates from each Taluka will be admitted to the Conference free of Delegate Fee and also of Lodging and Boarding charges.

Platform visitors will be charged a fee of Re. 2 and ordinary visitors annas 8 for the whole session. Visitors Tickets will be issued to Ladies free of charge, on application. Lady delegates will be admitted free of delegation fee. Invitations have been sent to distinguished public workers like Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mrs Annie Besant, the Hon: Mr. Shrinivas Shastri, Mr. B. G. Tilak, the Hon: Mr. Belvi, Mr. C. P. Ramswani Aiyar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. K. Nataranjan amongst others.

The following will be the subjects which amongst others are proposed to be placed before the Conference:—

1. (a) The appointment of a Committee to frame and consider a constitution with view to ensure the continuance of the Conference as a permanent organization and also its annual sessions. (b) Adoption of the Constitution. (2). Establisment of Associations for the District, Talukas and villages. (i) to educate the people in the rights and responsibilities under the Reform Act, (ii) to conduct thorough and systematic enquiry into village economics and the needs of the locality, and (iii) to carry on continuous educative work all through the year. (3). Demand for two Representatives' for the District on the Legislative Council. (4). Forest grievances. (5). The rapid development of the means of communication. (6). Sanitation and Medical Relief. (7). Demand for an Industrial survey of the District and inquiry into its industrial possibilities, including Cottage and Forest industries. (8). Construction of piers at Ankola, Kumta and Tadri Bunders. (9). Education—Higher, Primary and Industrial, (i) Provision of facilities for the education and uplift of the backward and depressed classes by instituting Scholarships, free studentships, establishment of special schools for the depressed classes, free grants to schools and so forth. (ii) Relaxation of the stringency of Grant-in-aid Rules in the case of Village Schools. (iii) Provision for the admission of Girls to 'Government High Schools for Boys". (10). The establishment of Village Panchayats with jurisdiction in petty criminal and civil cases, with control over Village Forests and Temples, and supervision over education (11). The replacement of the existing system of farming out ferries and liquor and toddy shops, by the system of tenders.

Particular attention is invited to the appointment of the Committee referred to in the para I (a). The several Talukas are, therefore, requested each to select three members for the Committee at public meetings, if possible, and send in their lists in advance of the session to facilitate the work of the Conference. They are further requested to elect office-bearers of the several Associations to be formed as stated in para 2 and forward the lists in advance. This procedure will prevent the indefinite postponement of the formation of those Associations.

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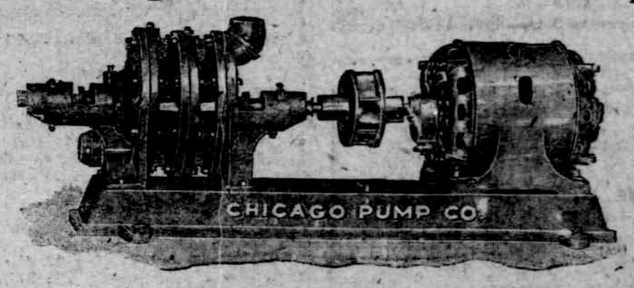

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HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restricions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These piils have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

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SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

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Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

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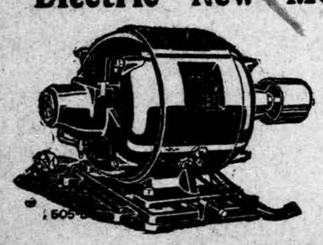

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SOLAR AND SUMMER TIME.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS' OUTCRY.

The correspondent of "The Times" in his letter, dated April 11, writes from Rome:—

The popular objection to "summer time" has been carefully exploited by the Socialists, and we are now faced by a ridiculous situation in which part of the population will go by summer time and part by solar time. The main industrial centres have had to give in to the demand of the workmen and return to the old time. This morning, acting on a decision of the Rome Chamber of Labour, a great part of the Roman population will go to its work by solar time. State employees will be bound by summer time, and printers are permitted to obey the law, as their work must fit in with the departure of the trains. The confusion is likely to be considerable.

Peasants, of course, never paid any attention to summer time, but went by the sun, as usual, grumbling only at certain inconveniences caused by the change in the railway time-table, and they had sound reasons for their attitude. The position of the towns is different. It was hoped to save fuel by the institution of summer time, but the Socialists and a number of newspapers have denied that fuel is saved to any extent, and a great outcry has been raised against "this interference with th well-established habits of the people." I will be interesting to see whether the Government can hold out.

A FLOATING SCHOOL

BRANDFORD SOCIALISTS' SCHEME.

The latest demand of the Socialists on the Bradfor Education Committee is that a ship be purchased as part of the equipment for educational purposes. A new secondary school is required at a cost of about £100,000, and they contend that it would be cheaper to buy a ship and have a floating school. A committee has been appointed to consider the proposal.

Mr. L. J. Parker, chairman of the Secondary Education Committee, says it has not yet been decided whether the ship should be used entirely for educational purposes. If the scholars were being taken to Rome, the hold could be used for taking Bradford goods and bringing back Italian goods. A trip for six or 12 months of a couple of hundred children to a foreign country where they could be landed would help them to learn foreign languages. If international relations were improved by the Prince of Wales going abroad it would be good for the democracy of the world to have visits from children. A system of interchange of children might follow. He considers the scheme reasonable and workable. —"The Times."

WHEATHER INSURANCE PLANS.

"The Times" writes:—

Some account is given in our City columns of plans which have been laid during the winter for developing weather insurance on a large scale in the United Kingdom during the coming summer months. As from the beginning of next month, the business is likely to be brought to the notice of the public much more prominently than hitherto.

It is pointed out that during the winter a staff has been employed in working on the official rainfall figures for a very large number of towns in the United Kingdom for each day from May to October inclusive during the past 15 years, and upon this data rates are being based. Similar calculations have been made in respect of French towns. Apart from insurances in connexion with the financial aspect of entertainments, it is believed that there is a large field of business open in respect of work, as in the building trades, which is interrupted by bad weather, and on account of the risk of damage to crops by hail and rain.

FRANCO-BELGIAN ALLIANCE IN PROSPECT.

Paris April 14.—In the course of an interview with the "Petit Journal" the Belgian Ambassador in Paris said that France and Belgium were on the point of signing a military Entente of a purely defensive nature.—"Exchange Telegraph Company."

DO YOU FEEL PAIN AFTER EATING?

—or do you get just that dull, insistent, nauseating feeling of fulness after taking a meal? If you do suffer from these troubles or such others as flushed face, flatulence, heartburn, gastritis, etc., you should go straight to your chemist and get some Bisurated Magnesia. Take a little of the powder in a glass of water after each meal, and it will put your stomach right by neutralising the disturbing and even dangerous acids which cause the trouble; it invariably gives instant relief from the pain, and rarely fails to restore the stomach to harmony.

By taking Bisurated Magnesia, stomach sufferers adopt a course that has the unqualified endorsement of many of our leading hospitals and medical men. And even if Bisurated Magnesia did no more than enable the sufferer to enjoy once more the good things of life—including real, hearty meals—it would easily be worth the moderate sum which the chemist asks for it. You take no risk in buying Bisurated Magnesia, as every package is accompanied by a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back, so that a thorough trial can be made with the knowledge that it costs nothing unless it completely succeeds. Be sure you get the kind the doctors prescribe—

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Let your Children drink

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Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside an air-tight, sealed tin. You prepare just as much as you require *when* you require it by mixing with *boiling water only*. Mix as "Directions for general use" on Tin, and use as you would ordinary milk for cooking.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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Any medicine as a first essential to the title of "ideal," must have been tried out under every varying known condition of the ailment it is specially designed to treat. It is safe to say that during the fifty years Mother Seigel's Syrup has been before the Public, it has been tested, not once, but in numberless cases, in every variety of digestive trouble, with marked success.

The medicinal extracts—of which there are more than ten varieties—in Mother Seigel's Syrup act as a tonic to the organs of digestion—stomach, liver, and bowels—strengthening and stimulating them so that they again become capable of performing their vital functions easily and efficiently. If you need a tonic, give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial after your next meal.

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FLATULENCE,
INDIGESTION
HEADACHES,
BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

4th Sunday After Easter 2nd May, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Woodward in E. flat. Hymns 504,513, 468, 170, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles Anthem—Woodward in A. Hymns 143, 512, 290, Collections for Church Expenses Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion, 7-45 a.m., On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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The Realities of To-morrow
The Day of the Captives
The Great Eve
The Dawn
The Law of the Peoples
The Ideal of the Peoples
The Progress of the Peoples
The Charter of the Nations
The Peace of the World
The Consciousness of Humanity

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Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

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The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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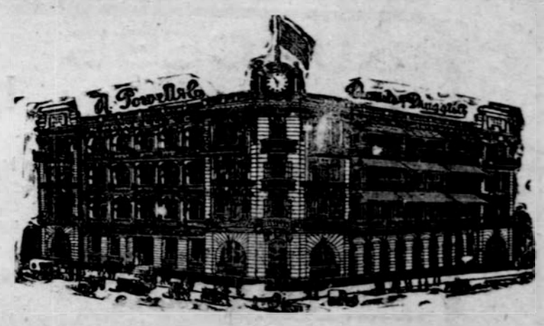

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